

Mayor, Negro Leaders, Act in Crisis

'Committee of 1500' Formed in Harlem

By Sender Garlin and Eugene Gordon

While the death list rose to six as a result of disorders in Harlem beginning late Sunday night, Negro labor and civic leaders yesterday strove heroically to aid Mayor F. H. LaGuardia in restoring complete order to the stricken community.

Outbreaks, which began in an obscure hotel Sunday and swept the streets of Harlem for hours, resulted in six deaths, more than 200 injured, more than 300 arrested and property damage estimated in the millions.

While the police, called from all parts of the tense city, guarded every street corner of Harlem from 110th to 155th Sts., a new dramatic element entered the situation—the recruitment of a Negro Civilian Committee of 1,500 to accompany police on patrol duty.

This action is believed to be the first of its kind in America. This step by Mayor LaGuardia was in striking contrast to the anti-Negro attitude of Detroit officials.

UNIFIED ACTION

Meanwhile, meeting at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 250 Negro and white citizens representing labor, community, and church groups joined to bring about unified action to aid in restoring order in Harlem.

Speakers included Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Judge Hubert Delaney, Dr. Max Yergan and others. Councilman A. Clayton Powell presided.

Judge Delaney declared that the events in Harlem "can not be described as a race riot, but an expression on the part of the people against all the things that have happened to them. The people of New York, and especially the people of Harlem, must show that they can handle the situation."

First task, Judge Delaney said, was to "put a stop to looting of stores." Otherwise, he said, the food situation will become unbearable. Already, he said, children in Harlem are without food and milk is so scarce it has to be brought from other parts of the city.

MARCANTONIO SPEAKS

Addressing the gathering Congressman Marcantonio said:

"As much satisfaction as the police, the Christian Frontiers, the America Firsters, the Ku Klux Klan and the native fascists can get out of it, this was not a race riot. It was not a Detroit. Our present objective is to reestablish normal life and afterward investigate the causes of the outbreak."

The gathering commended Mayor LaGuardia "for restoring order."

In a telegram to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the meeting said "leaders in the community are thoroughly behind the Mayor and his administration. We believe the situation is well in hand and that intervention of the State government is entirely unnecessary at this time."

The gathering decided, however, to urge that Harlem rent prices be rolled back to Jan. 1, 1942 levels, appointment of Negroes to Harlem rationing boards, and a better system of education for housewives in the buying of food under the rationing system.

An immediate result of the meeting was the issuance of a leaflet which was at once distributed widely throughout Harlem urging the maintenance of order.

CIO BACKS MAYOR

Support for the mayor and his committee "to stop all rumor mongering and to prevent provocations," was urged in a statement issued last night by Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary of the

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Statement of Harlem Citizen Group

The following is the statement of Harlem citizens' group signed by each of 250 attending emergency meeting yesterday at the Abyssinian Baptist Church. Signers included Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Ben Davis, Jr., Councilman A. Clayton Powell and Eugene P. Connolly.

"We, a group of citizens representing church, civic, labor organizations, composed of both white and Negro membership, commend Mayor LaGuardia for his prompt and proper handling of the disturbances in the Harlem community and pledge to him and the people of New York our aid in the restoration of law and order and the return to normalcy."

"While recognizing the many just grievances of the Negro people, and agreeing on uniting our support for the elimination of the underlying social causes, we nevertheless unanimously assert that the first responsibility of all concerned is the restoration of law and order in the city and the resumption of normal, every-day activities."

"We call upon all citizens concerned with the maintenance of unity of the American people to lend their full and immediate support to the leaders of the city and the community for the ending of the present disturbances. We further call upon all citizens to disavow all rumors and activities which would attempt to extend the present disturbances or would attempt to create racial conflict from them. Unlike Detroit, Beaumont, and other centers where outbreaks have recently occurred, there have been no racial conflicts in this city. Any attempt to incite racial division will only prevent the opportunities to the agents of fascism to interfere with the effective prosecution of the war."

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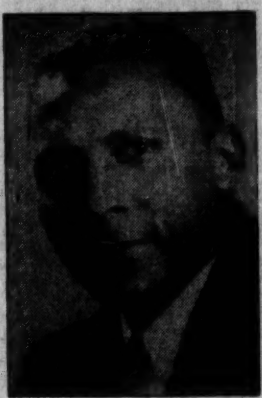
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5-Party Bloc Assails Badoglio; Allies Take Sicily Coastal Town



MAYOR LA GUARDIA



MAX YERGAN



FERDINAND SMITH



WALTER WHITE

Labor Disturbed at Biddle Strike Ruling

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. — CIO and AFL leaders are seriously disturbed by Attorney General Francis Biddle's ruling under the Smith-Connally Act that any disruptive minority in a war plant can get a strike ballot any time it pleases.

N. Y. Communists Back Mayor

"The Communist Party gives 100 per cent support to the efforts of the Mayor and the Harlem civic leaders to restore and maintain complete order," Gilbert Green, State Secretary, said yesterday.

"We also support the proposal for a thorough investigation of the immediate causes of the unfortunate events, and renew our demand for the wiping out of the Jim Crowism, discrimination, high rents, bad housing, high prices and police callousness that are the root causes for the profound dissatisfaction among the Negro people."

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San Stefano Seized in 12 Mile Spurt

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 2 (UP).—Allied armies, smashing forward on a 60-mile front, opened a general offensive against the last Axis lines in Sicily today and Americans in an initial 12-mile spurt captured the north coast stronghold of San Stefano and 10,000 prisoners, half of them Germans.

The official announcement that an offensive was under way, and Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's inspiring order to his Eighth Army to "drive the Germans out of Sicily" left little doubt that this was the decisive struggle for the outpost island of Italy, which itself was torn by new assaults from air and sea.

German troops, shoving their wavering Italian Allies to the rear, fought back fiercely and even counter-attacked, but were reported losing ground everywhere under the impact of American, Canadian and British forces converging for a kill on the blockaded Messina peninsula. The final battle found the Americans half-way to Messina from Palermo after a 75-mile march in ten days, the British 55 miles away in the Catania area and the Canadians 45 miles from Messina in the Agrigento sector in the center.

The swift American advance crumbled the Axis northern flank and threatened to roll up the entire line stretching to below besieged Catania on the east coast. In their drive to San Stefano they also captured the key road towns of Nicosia and Mistretta and Castel di Lucid, Castel di Tusa, Motta D'Affermo and Pettineo in the same area.

GERMANS RETREAT

Five thousand German prisoners were taken at Mistretta, by far the biggest bag of Nazi warriors in the Sicilian campaign.

Throwing back strong counter-attacks with big losses for the enemy, British Eighth Army troops with Canadians on their left wing hurled themselves against the Axis lines south and west of Catania and were reported already making deep inroads into those naturally formidable positions.

With the full weight of Allied power thrust into the new offensive, it appeared the Germans' retreat could only end amid the bomb-blackened ruins of Messina. There they faced capture of annihilation or a desperate evacuation across the Messina strait, only two miles wide but a two miles ruled almost absolutely by Allied naval and air power.

Allied warships were supporting ground operations by shelling both of the enemy's shortening Sicilian coasts. Any Axis evacuation that got as far as the south Italy mainland would find landing ports blockaded by other Allied naval forces which had thrown new broadsides against Vibo Valentia Marina and Crotone.

70 More Towns Taken By Soviets at Orel

LONDON, Aug. 2 (UP).—Advancing from all sides of the blazing Orel salient, the Red Army reported new gains of from 3 1/2 to six miles tonight.

A special Soviet communique recorded here, reported 70 new towns and villages in fight-

ing Monday, including Znamenskoye, 27 miles northwest of Orel, one of the big centers of German resistance.

Moscow dispatches passed by Soviet censors had said earlier that the fall of Orel was now believed to be certain.

But even more impressive were the German broadcasts which started to hint not only at penetrations at vital parts of the line but of attempts to break through to Bryansk, 75 miles northwest of Orel.

A broadcast of the German official DNB Agency mentioned the danger to Bryansk when it said that the Red Army was attacking at the southwest side of the salient in an attempt to hit toward Bryansk. Not only were the Soviet forces attacking fiercely southwest of Orel, was evident the attempt had failed.

to regain an honored place among the nations of the world she must first drive the Germans from her soil.

He recalled that two weeks ago he was in Washington, a week ago in London, and that "tonight I am in Algiers, the capital of France at War."

Everywhere, he said, the overwhelming strength of the war weapons forged by the aroused democracies was apparent.

The next time, he added, "if there is a next time," the democracies will not be slow to strike against the aggressors.

"The free people are on the march and nothing on earth can stop them."

At the same time, he called upon anti-Nazi elements in Germany itself to demonstrate their feelings by action now, warning that "mere words after they lose the war will not be enough."

"From England will come one day that great invasion which will prove that the 'Festung Europa' (Fortress Europe) is no more invulnerable than the 'Festung Sicilien' (Fortress Sicily)," Davis said.

His address to the occupied nations, coinciding with the beginning of the new Allied offensive to sweep the Axis from its last positions in Sicily, opened with a warning that "freedom-loving" Germans must cooperate now with the Allies to help overthrow their leaders.

PEOPLE ON MARCH

"If there still are Germans who love freedom—not freedom to tyrannize over others at home and abroad, but freedom of thought and the right to speak out like free men—if there are Germans who feel that way, let them show their feelings by their actions in time."

Davis warned that if Italy wishes to remain a free nation, she must join the Allies now.

There is another profound difference between Harlem and Detroit that must be noted. Here, our Mayor has been on the job every moment from the time the disturbances broke out. He has been working closely with the representative leaders of the Negro people, including the trade union leaders, and enlisted their aid. He has

also called in many Negro people to work with the police in re-establishing order. He has handled the situation with skill and with understanding.

He should receive the full backing of every Negro and white leader throughout the city to the end that order be restored and any provocative attempts to spread the rioting immediately quelled.

White leaders in every community have a special responsibility in this situation. They should expose and balk any attempts by pro-fascist elements in their communities to organize attacks against Negro people or incite race hatred. They should make clear to the people the conditions that made the outbreak possible, and the necessity for eliminating those conditions.

In other Negro communities in the city, the local leaders and the people have the job of preventing irresponsible groups from spreading the Harlem outbreaks. Negro and white citizens, close ranks behind the Mayor!

Re-establish order and discipline in Harlem! Do not permit fifth columnists and pro-fascists to take advantage of the disturbances in order to create strife, chaos and division among the people of New York!

Warn Him of Mussolini Fate, Demand Peace

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Demonstrations for immediate peace are continuing in the cities of northern Italy under the leadership of the five-party anti-fascist coalition, said United Press dispatches from Rome last night, noting an increasingly anti-Badoglio tone in the popular actions.

Demonstrations for immediate capitulation and surrender are being heard on every side, said these Swiss dispatches, and the movement is definitely under the leadership of the five anti-fascist parties—the Liberals, Socialists, Communists, Christian Democrats and the Party of Action.

These parties are reported fastening proclamations, which accuse Marshal Badoglio of being pro-German, lacking the desire to bring peace to the country, and warning him of Mussolini's fate.

As one United Press correspondent put it, "the people care nothing about the restoration of the Italian empire or anything else, and want only immediate peace—few which they seem ready if necessary to fight."

ALLIES TO ATTACK

Meanwhile, Radio Algiers, suddenly speaking for the Allied command in North Africa, cited Sunday's bombardment of Naples as proof that the Allies are ready to carry the war to Italy's mainland.

The Algiers radio issued new warnings that Marshal Badoglio was betraying the Italian people by continuing the war, and emphasized that irresistible Allied force are now at the gates of Italy.

"Fighting will take place on the whole of your territory," said the Algiers radio. "We shall continue to the end our offensive on your territory. We shall pass through Italy and you shall know all the horrors of war."

From London it was reported, on the basis of Madrid stories, that the King, Marshal Badoglio and a group of high Italian leaders, met at the King's palace to consider the situation.

Among these leaders were Dino Grandi, former minister to Rome and until recently minister of justice; Raffaele Guariglia, Badoglio's foreign minister; Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, new president of the Senate; as well as Crown Prince Umberto.

SPLIT REMOVED

These reports declared that the King, the Crown Prince, Grandi and di Revel favored immediate peace, while Badoglio and his foreign minister held out for delay and extended negotiations.

Swiss sources, basing themselves on the Rome radio, said that the former Italian ambassador to the United States, Augusto Rosso, also

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Negro and White, Close Ranks! N. Y. Wants No Detroit

AN EDITORIAL

WHAT happened in Harlem yesterday was not a repetition of Detroit.

In the auto city, bands of white hoodlums, organized by the fifth column and abetted by the police, assaulted the Negro people, and spread death, destruction and terror in the Negro community.

In Harlem, there was no attack of Negroes on whites nor of whites on Negroes, except for the initial provocative incident in which a white policeman wounded a Negro soldier for attempting to prevent the arrest of a Negro girl.

Taking advantage of the resentment aroused by the false story that a Negro soldier had been killed by a police officer, groups of irresponsible elements began a wholesale looting of stores owned by white storekeepers.

This looting of stores was a shameful act at this moment in our nation's history, about which the great mass of decent, law-abiding Negro citizens of Harlem are justly angry and outraged. But, we repeat, it has nothing in common with Detroit.

The particular conditions which made Harlem the spot in which this outbreak of disorder took place are profound and far-reaching. They are aggravated by war-

time circumstances, and must certainly be eliminated root and branch. The investigation of the Mayor's Committee following the 1935 Harlem riots revealed the shocking problems of housing, lack of jobs, discrimination in every field of social life facing the Negro people. These must be tackled energetically.

The central question at this moment, however, is the re-establishment of order and of discipline among the people. That's the crying need that faces us.

The outbreaks, while involving no clash between Negroes and whites, provides extremely fertile ground for fifth column attempts to stir up such clashes unless order is quickly restored. Such clashes, besides the irreparable harm they would cause to the nation's unity and war effort, would make it far more difficult to develop the fight for the elimination of those evil practices to which the Negro people are subjected.

There is another profound difference between Harlem and Detroit that must be noted. Here, our Mayor has been on the job every moment from the time the disturbances broke out. He has been working closely with the representative leaders of the Negro people, including the trade union leaders, and enlisted their aid. He has

also called in many Negro people to work with the police in re-establishing order. He has handled the situation with skill and with understanding.

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The Veteran Commander's column does not appear today because he is taking a well-deserved vacation. It will be resumed in two weeks.

Bolivia Miners Face Low Pay Plot

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Behind-the-scenes scheming by a big millionaire owner of tin mines to block efforts to raise the standard of living of tin miners has come to light in Bolivia, Allied Labor News reports from La Paz.

In a "strictly confidential" letter to his business manager, Simon I. Patino, owner of the largest tin mines, objected to a clause in a wage contract drawn up and recommended by Washington Industrial experts which provided that tin miners should not be paid sub-standard wages.

"You will see from the clause that it implies, under the guise of increased output, intervention into our wage system, social welfare provisions, etc.," Patino wrote. "I refused to accept this clause."

The industrial experts who advised the provision were connected with the Board of Economic Warfare and the MacGruder Commission from the United States to Bolivia, last February. Patino, as the letter shows, made every effort to prevent the coming of the MacGruder Commission, styling it "a definite tendency by Washington authorities to intervene in our internal affairs."

As a matter of fact the mission's primary purpose was to intensify production in Bolivia's tin mines, which are extremely vital to the war. Last winter's strikes in the tin mines had seriously hampered Bolivian tin production.

U. S. COMMISSION

The U. S. section of the Bolivian-U. S. commission was headed by Judge Calvert MacGruder of the Boston Circuit Court, and included Robert J. Watt, AFL international representative, and Martin C. Kyne, vice-president of the United Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Employees (CIO). At the request of the Bolivian Ambassador to the U. S., Don Fernando Guachalla, the U. S. representatives went to study and jointly plan methods of improving the working and living conditions of the miners. The invitation came after strikes provoked by the mine owners seriously interrupted the continuity of tin production.

In accepting Bolivia's request, the U. S. government made clear that its investigation was not meant as a departure from its policy of non-intervention in Latin-American affairs, but as an act of friendship to its sister American nation.

Among the recommendations of the commission was a proposal to raise the living standards of the Bolivian tin miners. BEW contract negotiators previously attempted to secure a tin price increase to go toward increased wages but this was opposed by the producers.

Patino claimed in his letter: "The appointment of the commission has been inspired by Bolivian extremists who are carrying out destructive anti-Bolivian work in Washington in order to foment disorders in our country and provoke a change in the government. It should be added that one of these extremists, Losada, is a personal friend of Vice-President Wallace and has his support."

American readers will recall that Bolivia's president, Enrique Penaranda, on his recent tour of the United States, promised American labor leaders to grant Bolivian labor full rights of organization and of collective bargaining. Patino is one of the reactionary magnates of the country responsible for the deplorable conditions that exist there.

Nazi Sentence 11 to Death in France

Eleven persons have been sentenced to death by a special Nazi tribunal in Amiens, France, on charges of sabotage, including the wrecking of a train, according to a British broadcast recorded Monday by CBS.

Eire Unions Decrie Fascism

LONDON, AUG. 2 (ALN)—Reversing its previous stand, the Eire Trades Union Congress last week passed the following anti-fascist resolution by 54 votes to 29 at its annual convention in Cork:

"This Congress greets with admiration the struggles of democratic peoples the world over against fascism—the destroyer of all trade union rights and democratic liberties—and pledges eternal vigilance against the fascist danger at home and abroad."

A similar resolution, introduced by the Belfast Trades Council, was rejected by the ETUC at its Bundoran convention last year.

Eire press censorship prevented last week's resolution from being called outside the country, or being published in Eire newspapers to ETUC, to which unions in both Eire and Northern Ireland are affiliated, has a membership of 230,000.

5-Party Bloc Hits Badoglio, Wants Peace

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legedly "pro-American," had been named secretary of the foreign office.

In Milan, the curfew was reportedly tightened, prohibiting any congregations in the streets, and ordering the closing of all stores, including cafes and bars by 8 P. M. Evidently these new instructions were being disregarded.

It was also reported that fighting between Fascist party members and the military police continued in Milan. Fascist quarters on the Boulevard Buenos Aires, and another in the Via Fabrizio were destroyed during the night.

Meanwhile, Berne dispatches said Italian merchantmen were being warned to beware of German submarine attacks at sea, and on the island of Crete, British airplanes dropped leaflets urging the population to not stand in the way of any Italian resistance to the Nazis. Both Italian and German forces are concentrated on this island.

The instructions to Italian shipping in the Mediterranean was reported emanating from secret radio stations, perhaps at the Spezia naval base, near Genoa.

Spellman Backs Demands on Italy

(By United Press)

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman expressed the hope today that Italy will find it possible to accept the peace offers made to her through the joint message of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, and the proposals of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"Italy's surrender would bring nearer the peace for which the world yearns," Spellman said. "It would spare the lives of American, British and Canadian soldiers, as well as Italian lives and Italian cities. It would spare the lives of many soldiers and civilians of all nations. It would also provide an opportunity and a challenge to the United Nations to show how they intend to keep faith with the world, with their words and with themselves."

Spellman returned last night from a tour of the war zones and a visit to the Vatican.

Eden Lauds Raid On Rumania

LONDON, AUG. 2 (UP)—Foreign secretary Anthony Eden today praised the "magnificent achievement" of the 9th air forces' blast at Axis oil plants in Ploesti, Rumania, stating it now was the turn of Germany and her satellites to taste the punishment she had heaped on Allied cities.

"Goering's already had cause enough to rue the day he began devastation at Rotterdam, Warsaw, Belgrade, Coventry, London and countless other cities. Now it's Germany's turn to suffer by the very weapons she sought to make her own."

The foreign secretary warned against over-optimism regarding the resignation of Mussolini and said the Allies should accept it as an incentive for fresh endeavors against Germany and Japan.

Hailing the wartime unity among the Allies, Eden expressed the hope it would be carried to the post-war when the tasks "will transcend any we've ever known before."

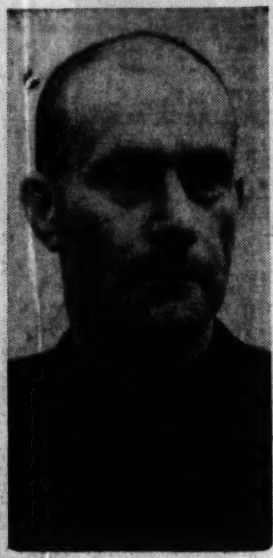
Unify French Algiers Army

ALGIERS, AUG. 2 (UP).—The French Committee of National Defense met today for the first time under the presidency of Gen. Charles De Gaulle, and immediately tackled the problem of unifying the Army under the command of Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud.

It is expected that new assignments to generals and disposition of forces and commands soon will be worked out.

All members of the committee were present, except Gen. Paul Legentilhomme, assistant commissioner of National Defense, who has not yet arrived from London.

Nazi Prisoners, Anti-Fascists in USSR Mobilize to Finish Off Hitler



The defenses of the Nazi mind have at last been breached, a Soviet writer says, and these pictures prove it. War prisoners who have reflected a while on the Red Army's victories and the insanity of Hitler's adventures took the lead a fortnight ago in Moscow in planning to overthrow the Nazi regime and the establishment of a free democratic Germany. Two leading planks in their manifesto and program are (a) political prisoners must be released and (b) Hitler and his gang must be punished. Above left: Red Army political instructor questions Sgt. Major George Stolberg, 3rd Company of Engineers' Battalion, 263rd German Infantry. Above right: Scenes in a war prisoners' camp. Former Hitler followers draw poster. "Down with Hitler and his Gang of Murderers." Extreme left: Nazi war prisoners read anti-Nazi wall newspaper put out by themselves. Left adjoining: Frederick Wolf, German playwright, author of anti-fascist play "Professor Mamlock." Right adjoining: Johannes Becher, German anti-fascist writer.



Creation of Free Germany Committee Hastens Hitler's Defeat, Says Pravda

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, AUG. 2.—In its current editorial Pravda rates very high the newly formed National Committee for a Free Germany.

The appearance of the Committee shows that the "number of enemies of fascist power in Germany is growing," Pravda points out, adding that its establishment will further add to Hitler's enemies within Germany and hasten the day of Hitler's overthrow. The editorial follows in part:

"The changes which have come to pass in the entire course of the war in the winter of 1942-43, and particularly in the summer of this year, are reflected in the formation of the National Committee for a Free Germany. Only a year ago, even a few months ago, the establishment of such a committee would have been unthinkable."

"The hammer blows delivered by the Red Army on the German army in the Caucasus, on the Don and at Leningrad, and above all the biggest defeat suffered by this army at Stalingrad, prepared the ground for the formation of this National Committee."

"But all these facts and events could not have in themselves determined the necessary conditions for a joint program of action, serving as a common platform for people who only recently held absolutely different political views. To accomplish this it was necessary for a

considerable section of the German people and German army to convince themselves that the defeats suffered by Hitler imperialism were not accidental and temporary reverses, as the German fascist ring-leaders kept reiterating; but were with the inexorable logic of the outcome of the whole course of the war, of the change in the correlation of forces in both belligerent camps. It was necessary for these sections of the German and German army to realize that the development of the war was now taking a different course for the Hitlerites from that at the beginning of the war, when the Nazis had temporary tactical successes; that Germany was now heading towards its strategic final defeat."

"The realization of this among many Germans, including many soldiers and officers of the Hitler army, in no small measure was responsible for the circumstance that the third German summer offensive planned by Hitler and advertised by Goering as far back as the winter was postponed from month to month. To any thinking person in Germany this postponement of the German offensive was an obvious sign that Hitler and his clique were losing their former confidence in the possibility of winning the war on the battlefield."

NEW SENTIMENTS
"However, it was the collapse of the July offensive of the Nazi army on the Soviet-German Front which

was the deciding factor in marking the turning point in the sentiments of a definite part—true, as yet, a small part—of the German population and the German army."

"In its program of action the National Committee proceeds from the fact that never has a foreign foe hurled the Germans into such a gulf of disaster as has Hitler. That is why the National Committee raises as the central task of its program the overthrow of the Hitler regime by the Germans themselves, to secure the cessation of the hopelessly predatory war started by Hitler."

"The manifesto outlines the establishment of a free democratic Germany after the overthrow of Hitler power. It is obvious from the manifesto, from the speeches of the delegates at the conference and from the articles printed in the first issue of the committee's organ 'Free Germany' that new sentiments prevail among the German people, which hitherto had not been evident."

"The formation of the National Committee for a Free Germany, where along with left elements there are united the representatives of other groups and parties, including even yesterday's Nazis who have realized the hopelessness of the Hitler adventure; and the response to the formation of this committee evoked in many countries, go to show that these new sentiments

have already acquired no small political significance.

ENEMIES MOUNTING

"We consider that the Committee for a Free Germany will play a more useful role in the overthrow of the Hitler regime and Germany's withdrawal from the war than that being played in relation to Italy by the long existing 'Committee of Free Italians' in London, composed of representatives of different political trends, including monarchists, republicans, socialists and communists, and which comes forward with a similar program for the overthrow of fascism and for Italy's taking the road to peace by withdrawing from the war."

"The appearance of the National Committee for a Free Germany and its manifesto show that the number of enemies of fascist power in Germany is mounting. A growing number of opponents to the Hitler regime in Germany itself, in the German army and among the German people is being added to the ever-increasing defeats of the Nazi army on the front."

"The formation of the Committee and the circulation of the Manifesto will help to rapidly swell the ranks of the enemies of Hitler tyranny in Germany proper, in the German army and among the German population. Herein primarily lies the political significance of the formation of the National Committee for a Free Germany."

"Inasmuch as the establishment of the National Committee for a Free Germany will help those elements who until now have blindly believed in the Hitler clique to break away from this clique; inasmuch as the National Committee will serve as a factor for rallying the anti-Hitler forces inside Germany and by its activity increase the number of Hitler opponents, it can render effective assistance to the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples who are inspired by the desire to put an end to Hitler tyranny as speedily as possible."

Hearst Jr. Follows Hearst Sr.

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., now in London and working hard for William Randolph Hearst, Sr., fears a R-Red R-Revolt in Italy, he says in a special dispatch yesterday to the New York Journal-American.

The Hearsts are all worked up over the Italian situation, basing their hysteria on an alleged "feeling in official circles."

Main point made by the dispatch is that Reuter's news agency in London says the Italian Stefani news agency in Rome reports that the Badoglio government is threatened.

There may be a new regime, says Stefani, springing "out of the serious internal disorders organized by emissaries of Moscow."

If the precious Badoglio regime is overthrown by a revolution in Italy, "the germ can spread . . . ALL OVER EUROPE," Hearst shrieks. (His boldface caps.)

"SPECTER" FRIGHT

It occurs to us to ask ourselves—and we suggest the Hearsts ask themselves—just whom are the Hearsts supporting and whom are they rallying against?

Hasn't General Dwight Eisenhower warned the Italian people that Marshal Pietro Badoglio's failure to surrender will bring more warfare?

Does Hearst want Badoglio kept

in office, whether he agrees to the United Nations demand or not?

Does Hearst realize that the Roosevelt-Churchill statement to the Italian people tells them directly that their government had better come to terms, and, if it doesn't, well, what are they to do? Revolt against the Axis or not?

Hearst, finally, is afraid the Italian germ of revolt will spread "ALL OVER EUROPE." Does Hearst want Hitler to stay in power?

WANT PEACE

The fact is, nobody is calling for a Communist revolution in Italy, neither the Communist Party in Italy nor Communists anywhere else. Hearst Junior is inventing this yarn out of whole cloth.

The Communist Party of Italy has united with four other parties in Italy—the Socialist Party, the Party of Action, the Democratic-Christian Party and the Liberal Party of Reconstruction—to advocate peace, withdrawal from the war, election of the Germans, punishment of the fascists and setting up of a democratic Italy.

If Badoglio can't comply with this, the Italian people will find another way of carrying out their plans. If that means revolt against Badoglio, only the Axis and Hearst will object.

The Goebbels anti-Comintern line is that any revolution against the

Axis is a "red" revolution. The Hearst anti-Comintern line is apparently also that any revolution against the Axis is a "red" revolution.

The Hearst line therefore is anti-Roosevelt, anti-revolt-against-the-Axis, pro-Axis, pro-Hitler, anti-United Nations.

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Text of Radio Plea by Mayor, Dr. Yergan, Ferdinand Smith

Going on the air over stations WOR and WABC shortly before 1 A. M. Monday, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia informed New Yorkers of events in Harlem and pleaded for calm and order. Supporting the Mayor in his plea were Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, and Ferdinand Smith, vice-president of the National Maritime Union, both of whom spoke briefly.

The remarks of the Mayor, Dr. Yergan and Smith follow:

This is Mayor La Guardia talking. I am very sorry if I am interrupting any program but I am sure you will bear with me because if I did not deem this of the utmost importance I would not importune you at this time.

A very unfortunate incident took place in Harlem this evening. An arrest was made in a hotel lobby, a hotel incidentally that has given us a great deal of trouble, I mean given the police a great deal of trouble. There seems to have been interference with the arrest and a soldier attacked the officer, the arresting officer.

A crowd gathered around and the soldier took the stick from the officer and struck him across the head.

Whereupon the officer pulled his gun and wounded the soldier. The soldier is not seriously injured, fortunately.

The police officer is also in the hospital. A crowd gathered first in front of this hotel and then down at the front of the 28th police precinct station post.

Everything was quiet for some time, and then small groups walking around more in the spirit of mischief than anything else, broke some of the store windows. Of course, in cases like this, there have been exaggerated statements made to the people exciting them. These statements were made, of course, without any source of information, and the statements are not true. The facts are just as I have given them to you.

Now my purpose in speaking at this time is to ask all of the people in the neighborhood involved to please get off the streets and go home and go to bed. Unless you do that we may have serious trouble. Now I am going to protect the lives and the property of the people of this city and that means in every section of the city, and you who are listening to me now, if you will just go downstairs and call the members of your family and your friends and get them off the street.

The quicker we do that the better it will be. I do not want this to develop into anything very serious. There may be some people who may like to see trouble, but we do not want trouble in our city and certainly the people of West Harlem know that they have no cause to complain and should cooperate with me at this time.

I went through the district, in fact I've been going through the district, I would say, since around 9 or 9:30 and as I've stated before there was nothing very serious in the beginning but the usual crowds gathering here and there and someone's going around spreading false reports and telling the people statements that are not true.

And now and then someone's heaving a bottle or something through a window and that must stop. And that is my purpose in coming here this evening to make this appeal. I said this evening. It's morning as I look at the clock. I didn't realize it was that late. Now as I was going through the district, I met Dr. Max Yergan and Ferdinand Smith. Both of these gentlemen were as much disturbed about it as I am. They both know this neighborhood and I am just going to ask Dr. Max Yergan, who came here with me, if he will say a few words.

Dr. Yergan said:

Thank you, Mr. Mayor. I speak as a citizen of Harlem and I share fully the Mayor's appeal that we do not wish any further disturbance. I share fully the Mayor's hope that my fellow-citizens will get off the streets, go home and, as he has said, go to bed. We believe we can leave it to the officials of the City to take care of the situation and if you get off the streets and go home we will be doing our duty as citizens. I believe that is the thing for us to do now.

La Guardia then introduced Smith, who said:

I, too, am a resident of the disturbed community. I share fully the statement made by the Mayor and Dr. Yergan. I am appealing to you to go home, stay indoors. The City officials are competent to handle the situation and they will do so, I am confident.

The Mayor closed the broadcast by saying:

Thank you very much, Dr. Yergan and Mr. Smith, and I assure you and you know me well enough to know that when I say something I mean it—there will be a thorough investigation, and with the same emphasis I say that we will protect lives and property until this is all over.

Dewey Aide Out to Smash Price Control

By Mac Gordon

Governor Dewey's Commissioner of Agriculture, Chester C. Dumond, demanded in a speech before the Oneida-Herkimer county Dairymen's League organization late last week that all price control on food, as well as all federal planning of food production, be eliminated.

Dumond's demand was revealed in a dispatch appearing in the Syracuse Post-Standard.

The future of farming, Dumond told the Dairymen's League gathering, is "entirely dependent upon the removal of controls and restrictions to production that have been placed on us as farmers."

OPA price-fixing programs and policies, he contended, have thrown a monkey wrench in the machinery of food production and distribution over the entire country.

The pronouncement of the State Secretary of Agriculture is considered the official policy of the state administration with regard to food. It follows reports that C. E. Babcock, Governor Dewey's "brain-trust" on agricultural matters, has been publicly advising farmers to sell their produce to dealers who will pay higher than ceiling prices, which means, in plain language, to the black market.

"FARM" BLOC LEADER

Babcock was, until recently, a leader of the "Big Four" farm lobby in Washington, which provides the program and the pressure for the Congressional "farm" bloc.

Dumond's pronouncement is considered, in effect, a demand for the abandonment of all anti-inflationary measures, and for establishing freedom for the profiteers and the speculators in food.

It is considered significant that he made his demand to a group of the Dairymen's League, the most important eastern organization affiliated with one of the "Big Four" organizations comprising the profiteering lobby. At its recent annual convention in New York City, the League also demanded the lifting of all price control.

Dumond's proposal also ties in with the demand of the "Big Four" organizations that the Administration stop planning food production, despite the fact that food is a vital war necessity. The lobby has thus far succeeded in preventing total war conversion of the nation's agricultural resources, including switching from non-essential to essential crops, expansion of production by the under-producing farmer, and the use of available labor where most needed.

Lifting of price controls for food would mean, in the opinion of consumer experts, that available food would go to the high income areas since they would pay higher prices. Since there is a limit to foods produced for civilian consumption, this would mean that the low-income groups would be deprived of all food supplies.

This, the consumers say, now prevails to a limited extent where the black market holds sway. It would be general, with all limitations removed, under the Dewey "farm lobby" profiteering program.

Many farm circles have indicated that the Dumond speech will by no means be hailed among all farmers. A great many are seriously concerned with the danger of inflation remembering the experience of the last war. There is, therefore,

considerable support among rank and file farmers for the anti-inflation program, despite the unprecedented barrage of extreme anti-Roosevelt "farm" bloc agitation, bordering on treason to the nation, that is flooding the New York country-side.

Father Haas Scores Rumor Mongers

(The Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In a statement on the Harlem riots, Father Francis J. Haas, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee today called on patriotic Americans to reject all rumors which may lead to similar outbreaks elsewhere.

"Rumor has led people into irresponsible acts for which on the morning they will feel deeply ashamed. This damage must go no further," Father Haas said.

"Patriotic Americans will scorn to pass on rumors and will challenge those who repeat them. Those who love their country will extend every effort to quiet all rumors in New York and elsewhere."

Marcantonio To Speak on Harlem Scene

Representative Vito Marcantonio and other American Labor Party leaders will discuss the ALP's job on the home front in Harlem and ALP primary issues at a mass meeting Thursday at 8 P. M. at the Bronx Winter Garden, 1874 Washington Ave., the Bronx.

Marcantonio, as ALP chairman for New York County, Eugene P. Connelly, county ALP secretary, and others will place their organization's services at the disposal of Mayor LaGuardia in restoring peace and bringing unity to Harlem.

Michael J. Quill, president, the Transport Workers Union, the Rev. Edward McGowan and Joseph Cohen, secretary-manager, Butcher Union, Local 523, AFL, will speak.

At 12 noon today at 38th St. and Seventh Ave. the issues of the ALP primary campaign will be dealt with by Marcantonio, Connelly, Bella Dodd of the Teachers Union and Cohen.



Pointers on Points

WAR RATION BOOK 3—If you failed to apply by mail for the forthcoming ration book, apply in person at your local rationing board on or after Monday, Aug. 2.

RED STAMP RATIONING—Red coupons U become valid on Aug. 1, V on Aug. 8, W on Aug. 15, all to expire on Aug. 31.

BLUE STAMP RATIONING—N, P and Q blue stamps in War Ration Book 2, covering processed foods and dried beans, etc., are valid through Aug. 7.

SHOES—No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book 1, good for one pair,

through Oct. 31. Loose coupons are not valid. Families may pool coupons.

SUGAR—Coupon No. 13, in War Ration Book 1, good for five pounds of sugar through Aug. 15. Five pounds for season's home canning is available at stores on Coupons 15 and 16.

GASOLINE—A coupons are worth three gallons each. B and C coupons two and one-half gallons. T coupons five gallons. B and C bear own expiration dates. The A coupons numbered 6 are valid through Nov. 21.

Rationing of bread to approximately two pounds a week per person will begin in Belgrade Aug. 8, a Budapest press transmission said Monday in a broadcast recorded in New York by U. S. Government Monitors.

Greeting the Allies



Sicilians are through with Mussolini and all his works. Here a group is shown wiping out some of Mussolini words. The slogan, inscribed over the gateway to Lenti reads: "Great Britain has finally felt deeply the bite of the Roman wolf."

Georgia Negro Teacher Sues For Equal Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—Samuel L. Davis, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington high school, this city, has brought action against the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta and the Superintendent of Schools in the U. S. District Court to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers and principals with the salaries received by white teachers of the same status and experience.

Mr. Davis has been a teacher in the public schools of Atlanta for 13 years. He is a graduate of Morris Brown College.

The action has been brought on Mr. Davis' behalf by A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In their complaint, the attorneys allege that by virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule Negro teachers are denied equal and proportionate participation in the funds derived from the public school fund, contrary to the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The attorneys ask for a judgment declaring the policy of the Board of Education unconstitutional and that the court issue a permanent injunction restraining and enjoining the defendants from paying Negro teachers and principals salaries lower than those paid to white teachers and principals with equal qualifications.

The complaint was filed on July 5. On July 21 the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, setting forth technical legal arguments. The motion will be argued before the court this fall.

OPA Changes Rule on Slipper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UP).—OPA has reconsidered the house slipper situation and decided that a ration stamp will have to be surrendered for their purchase after August 31 if there is:

1. Any rubber in the soles.
2. Cattlehide leather in the upper part.
3. Any grain leather in the outer-soles other than heads, bellies, shins and shanks.

Two Lbs. Bread Per Week in Belgrade

(By United Press)

Rationing of bread to approximately two pounds a week per person will begin in Belgrade Aug. 8, a Budapest press transmission said Monday in a broadcast recorded in New York by U. S. Government Monitors.

Philadelphia Inquirer Ends Race Ads

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—"Hate" ads have been barred from its "help wanted" columns by the Philadelphia Inquirer, the largest morning newspaper in the city, it was learned last week.

The move was hailed as a "long step forward in Philadelphia's advancement toward complete unity among every element in the population," by Theodore Spaulding, local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The voluntary elimination of all racial and religious qualifications in "help wanted" ads, such as "white," "Colored," "Gentile," "Jewish," "Protestant," "Catholic," has been urged for a long time by a number of organizations, including the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, which greeted the move as "in keeping with the purposes for which World War II is being fought."

Cites Advantages for Negro in Trade Unions

Lorenzo F. Davis, industrial secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League, said in his latest weekly interview on the Negro in war employment that "American history has shown" wartime economic gains to be "more or less permanent."

He emphasized the fact that, owing to present trade-union support the Negro worker is more likely to keep his job following this war than he was after the first world war.

"The Negro worker can do much to secure his own gains," Mr. Davis said. "Wherever he is working he should seek out and join the labor union for his trade. If he is refused membership he must fight collectively for his right to be included."

Once in the union, the Negro worker "must be an active participant and be ever alert to protect the rights of fellow Negro workers, seeing to it, if at all possible, that the door stays open to Negroes in the future."

Mr. Davis cited what he termed "a few examples of progress made since Pearl Harbor," naming department stores, retail chain stores and super-markets which now hire Negro salesgirls, clerks, stockgirls, escalator girls and counterwomen. He said the utilities "the telephone and the electric companies"—had hired Negro women as office workers only since this country entered the war.

"The telegraph services are for the first time training Negro women as automatic telegraph operators and general office clerks," Mr.

Davis said. "Private and" publicly-owned transportation lines have also found it practical to hire more Negroes as drivers and mechanics to meet their increasing schedules."

Since the war, also, he declared, "all the major chain restaurants, with the exception of Schrafft's," now hire Negroes.

It was his opinion that such economic gains "add to the Negro worker's store of experience, defeating any future argument that he cannot qualify." Jobs such as those of stenographers, clerks, receptionists, bus drivers and salesgirls, "which allow the Negro to meet the public in positions of relative dignity," help him to overcome certain misconceptions and prejudices on the part of many white persons.

Mr. Davis made this final observation: "Such new jobs for Negroes offer the white worker the chance to work with them on the occupational level and to recognize Negroes as fellow workers with similar abilities as themselves, and thus fit to hold other than the servile jobs into which most Negroes have hitherto been forced."

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Unity of All Newark U.S.-Italians Urged

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Twenty-nine leading Italian-American trade unionists here from 20 different locals of 10 CIO unions hail the Allied invasion of Sicily, which, they say in a statement released here, "has resulted in the first crack-up of the fascist regime as evidenced by Mussolini's collapse."

Calling on all Italian-Americans to eliminate "all obstacles" in the way of their unity in the present crisis, the statement declares, "Italian-Americans of every political opinion and religious creed must unite for the speedy victory of America and the unconditional surrender of Italy."

The signers, who include Mrs. Mary Mattia, business agent of Local 433 of the United Electrical and Radio Machine Workers of America, and Albert Stango, manager of Local 25, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, point out that "As the hour of Italy's liberation from the Nazi overlords draws near, the memory of the great Garibaldi comes to light to bring understanding to Italians everywhere."

Again, they say, Garibaldi's battle cry must ring out—"Drive the German invaders out of Italy!"

Signers of the statement in addition to those mentioned were the following:

United Electrical & Radio Machine Workers: Rachel Modugno, chief steward for Local 433; Martin Veneri, vice-president, Local 426; Joseph Salvaggio, secretary, Local 429; Theresa Picarello, Local 437; Laura Mast, Local 445; Clementine Martello, secretary, Local 445; Joseph Ludovico, president, Local 444; John P. Gervasi, member executive board, Local 429; Joe Becchio, handball coach, Local 447; Sam Verano, chief steward, Local 447.

Fur Dressers and Dyers Union: James Leonard, business agent, Local 140; Patrick Buganisi, treasurer, Local 140; Frank Scialti, business agent, Local 65.

State, County and Municipal Workers: Frank V. Gelgano, president, Local 277.

United Furniture Workers: Jo-

seph Magliacano, business agent, Local 92; Frank Manzo, organizer, Local 92.

United Rubber Workers: Dominick Giammasa, member executive board, and Salvatore Mondello, Local 172.

United Construction Workers: Peter Ruggiero, Local 1267.

United Steel Workers: Anthony Del Vecchio, Local 2106; Edward J. Bonanno, Local 2012.

Shoe Workers: Oscar Mazzitelli, manager, Local 191.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers: Jerry Chiari, business agent, Local 195.

United Automobile Workers: Joe Biancardi, Charles Julian, Joe Padula, Tony Zapal, Local 365.

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'Daily News' Can't Get Along Without Indicted Axis Agent

Frederick Heizer Wright, a Daily News editor, was indicted by a Federal grand jury on July 8. He was charged with having been a paid agent of the Japanese Government for ten years.

The indictment was returned 25 days ago. But Wright is still working on the Daily News.

How long does Capt. Patterson, publisher of the Daily News, plan to flaunt Wright before his readers? Or, does Patterson still find Wright's services indispensable in "slanting" the news in favor of America's foes?

Five Million Aides For Third War Loan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UP).—Five million volunteers will campaign in September to make the \$15,000,000,000 third war loan drive a success.

Every worker will be asked personally to buy an extra bond during the campaign—a bond over and above what he is buying under the payroll deduction plan.

Nazi Officers Court-Martialed

LONDON, Aug. 2 (UP).—Seventeen officers of the German occupation army in the Netherlands have been court-martialed for spreading defeatist propaganda, the official Netherlands News Agency, quoting a Radio Moscow broadcast, said today.

Last week a Moscow broadcast, based on a Stockholm report from The Hague, said Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, commander of the German forces in Holland, ordered the court-martial of another officer for cowardice.

The officer, commander of a German garrison, was said to have become so rattled by rumors of British landings, he ordered out troops without properly investigating. Many German soldiers took advantage of the resultant panic to desert and order was not restored for three days, it was reported.

IWO Lodge Celebrates

AKRON, Aug. 2.—Croatian Lodge No. 4265, International Workers Order, will celebrate the first break in the fascist Axis (the ousting of Mussolini) and successes of the growing liberation movement in Europe by holding a National Liberation Picnic at Wintergreen Lodge, Akron, Ohio, Sunday.

Delay Hearing On Buckhannon Extradition

TRENTON, N. J., August 2.—Extradition hearing in the case of Samuel Buckhannon scheduled to take place today in the Mercer County Court House, has been postponed for at least three weeks, the Daily Worker learned last night.

The case will decide whether Buckhannon, a 33-year-old Negro who already spent 14 years of his life on a Georgia chain gang for stealing a pack of cigarettes at the age of 15, can be sent back to the chain gang now. Buckhannon escaped in 1930, when prison guards left him for dead by the roadside after beating him.

Buckhannon's defense is being conducted by Attorney Sol Kappelson of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The Federation has urged citizens to write and wire Judge Frank S. Katzenbach, 3rd, 13 W. State St., Trenton, N. J., urging him to refuse to send Buckhannon back to the Georgia lynchings, and asking that the defendant be given his liberty.

As Leaders Toured Harlem

(Continued from Page 1)

Avenues with the speakers appealing for order.

The sound trucks were greeted suspiciously when they arrived to launch broadcasts at street intersections. The crowds listened carefully, attentively. When one speaker shouted, "We want equal rights in the Army" the crowd cheered. But the speaker warned against rioting to gain these rights.

Mayor LaGuardia's name was repeatedly cheered by the Negro people during the tour of the area. Harlem was badly wrecked, but the spirit of the people was not that of hoodlums, as it has been described by considerable of the local press. It was the spirit of a sturdy democratic people who gave their sons to the war and who are today, though jim-crowed and discriminated against, giving their all to allied victory.

Dedicate Great Skymaster



The first Skymaster transport plane, capable of carrying 15 tons of equipment, is shown being dedicated in Chicago. The crowds stand at attention while the flag is raised. The huge craft, designed originally as a luxury airliner, has been converted to meet urgent war requirements.

Opposition Slows Lewis' AFL Entry

(The Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The AFL high command has begun to feel the impact of trade union opposition to the disruptive policies of United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis.

This is the real story behind the reports in the New York Times and other newspapers that Lewis is thinking of withdrawing his application for re-affiliation to the AFL.

Inspired by John L. Lewis and his aides, these reports state that the defeatist UMW chief has become impatient about the delay in accepting his bid for affiliation and may change his mind unless there is action by the time the AFL convention meets in October.

Actually the shoe fits on the other foot. It is the majority of the three-million AFL committee to consider Lewis' application which has begun to lose its zest for the marriage with the UMW which was planned by Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers and William Hutchison of the Carpenters Union.

There was a marked coolness between Lewis and Daniel Tobin of

the Teamsters Union and George Harrison of the Railway Clerks, who are members of the AFL committee, at their meeting a couple of weeks ago. Well, the third member of the committee, is still strongly in favor of the deal.

It is too early to predict that the whole deal is off. There are powerful forces in the AFL which favor Lewis' admission.

But there is little doubt that the strong opposition to Lewis in many AFL unions has caused a change in the situation.

The issue is no longer as cut and dried as it appeared a few days ago when Chairman Tobin of the AFL committee was stating publicly that he favored the deal with Lewis.

Aware of the changed atmosphere, Lewis spokesmen have been trying to make it appear that the reluctance to consummate the deal is on the part of the UMW. They hope with this strategy to put heat on the AFL executive council, which meets Aug. 9 in Chicago and will consider a report from the three-man Tobin committee.

Lewis spokesmen have been blaming the lack of enthusiasm on some

AFL leaders for the deal with the UMW on "pressure from the New Dealers."

There is no doubt that the growing realization in some AFL quarters that Lewis' affiliation would strengthen the hand of the defeatist Republicans now and in the 1948 elections has had an effect on the situation.

Harrison, however, declared in Cincinnati today that there was "no truth" to the reports that the Roosevelt administration has "pressured" the AFL committee.

Sleep Through Fire and Water

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 2 (UP).

Fire broke out today under the bed of Mr. and Mrs. Leo W. Gero, Oakland. It brought clanging fire trucks, two policemen and aroused everyone in the neighborhood except the Geros.

The floor and rug were afire. Firemen splashed and stomped around. From the bed came mutterings of protest. Interpersed with snores. The fire out, the firemen locked the door, leaving the couple sleeping soundly.

Charge Teacher Incited Hatred

In their answer filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, 14 Junior High School teachers employed in Public School 227, Brooklyn, joined in sworn charges of intolerance and un-American activities against May A. Quinn, a civics and history teacher employed in the same school.

The answer was submitted in a suit brought by Miss Quinn who alleged defamation of character because of signed charges which the teachers had filed with the principal of the school.

The charges specified twelve instances of conduct by Miss Quinn, which, it was alleged, tended to promote religious animosity and distrust of our Commander-in-Chief. Important among the charges is the statement that May A. Quinn dictated and made her class in civics learn an extract from the notorious fascist "First American" leaflet used widely to stir up racial and religious hatred.

The fourteen teachers brought these facts to the attention of the principal of the school because they believed these occurrences to be detrimental to the welfare of the school. In the course of a preliminary investigation of these charges by a committee of the Board of Superintendents, Miss Quinn denied these charges and commenced a suit against the teachers claiming \$150,000 damages for alleged libel.

RENEW CHARGES

The fourteen defendants, in their filed answer, reiterated the truth of the charges and add numerous details of alleged un-Americanism during the past two years, including Miss Quinn's approval of a lesson by one of the teachers in her group a few days after the Pearl Harbor attack, requiring the pupils to state "eight instances showing that Japan is a progressive nation."

Among the additional particulars are statements alleged to have been made by Miss Quinn in praise of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan, that the United States is a communistic country, that the President is a communist, that he stuck his neck out at Pearl Harbor and got a slap in the face, that she opposed rationing as it was unnecessary and was merely a proof of the totalitarian government under which we are living, that the Italian pupils in her class were "greasy foreigners" and should be deported and that she believed in the segregation of racial and religious groups.

It is claimed that Miss Quinn's statements aroused excitement among her pupils and evoked protests from parents.

The case will be on the trial calendar of the Supreme Court in the Fall. Miss Quinn appeared in this suit by Austin B. Mandel, her attorney; the defendants named are David Bonfield, Hannah Roth, Samuel M. Greenstone, Isaac Heckelman, Eli Glickman, Julia V. Nulty, William L. Wengraf, Johanna Fink, John Silverman, Benjamin Roberts, Helen N. Toback, Rose Schaumberger, Yetta Rosenzweig and Minnie Kornfeld. Louis S. Posner, of 170 Broadway, Manhattan, appears as attorney for the defending teachers.

Biddle Disturbs Labor with Strike Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

as it now stands, and this opposition is beginning to include employer groups.

But it is the view of CIO spokesmen that the law is bad enough without administrative rulings which give it the worst possible interpretation. At its executive board meeting a few weeks ago, the CIO said:

"The CIO hereby pledges itself to mobilize its entire membership and other sympathetic forces in the campaign to obtain the repeal of this vicious anti-war, labor-baiting Smith-Connelly Act."

In line with this position, the CIO is expected to renew pressure for administrative rulings which will protect the rights of labor.

New Polish Army Staff Chief Named

LONDON, Aug. 2 (UP).—Major General Stanislas Kpanaki, 50, former division commander in the Polish eastern army, has been appointed chief of staff of all Polish forces.



Ilya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris

THE day before, Tessa had celebrated his sixtieth birthday. The number sixty figured in countless telegrams and letters. The young lawyers gave him a huge cake with sixty wax candles. In the evening the candles were lighted, and Tessa gazed a long while at the little blue flickering flames. He tried to feel sad and forced himself to think of the road he had covered and of the approaching end, but these thoughts were in the abstract; actually he had never felt so young before. He looked upon the figure sixty as a beautiful monogram. His life was only just beginning. Of course, he was a famous lawyer, but tomorrow he would be one of the leaders of the country; his name would pass from the fifth column of Le Temps, which gave the law reports, to the first. The days of extremity were over. The country wanted peace. It was tired of the clenched fists of the Popular Front and of Breteuil's Roman salutes. It preferred a good friendly handshake and looked hopefully toward the jovial gourmet, the good family man, the eloquent but thrice cautious Tessa.

Yes, it had been a wonderful day, although overshadowed by family sorrows. In vain the best specialists had held consultations; in vain Mme Tessa underwent a course of treatment at Vittel; her disease continued to progress and the attacks became more frequent. But Tessa had other cares besides the illness of his wife. Lucien was incorrigible. Amalie

still went on calling him a boy, although this "boy" had just turned thirty-four. The hopes of a diplomatic career had crashed long ago. The wretched ne'er-do-well had discovered a peculiar way of earning money; he was acting as a racing tipster for Joliot's paper.

Denise was a source of even greater sorrow. Tessa now realized there was no justice in the sphere of affection. When he thought of Lucien, he was afraid on his own account; his son might disgrace him. If Lucien died, Tessa would shed tears and feel relieved. Not so with Denise. The fact that she had left his house, disgraced her father by becoming a packer in the Gnome factory, and, according to the information of the Chief of the Secret Police, become a member of some Communist committee, seemed to Tessa a trivial matter compared with his anxiety about her health. She was having a difficult life; she wasn't fit for heavy work, and she might be killed in one of those idiotic demonstrations. Tessa only heard about Denise through the police or a private detective agency. He tried to write to her, but she didn't answer; she didn't want to have anything to do with him. This thought brought him to the verge of tears. He was on the point of breaking down; but just at that moment a telegram arrived from the president of the Senate. Tessa smiled; he was the only hope of wise and honest France. His sharp nose exuded tiny beads of perspiration; this always happened in moments of excitement. Forgetting about

Denise, he thought over the beginning of the Cabinet declaration.

Next morning there was an unpleasant incident. When Tessa sat down to read the report of the French Ambassador in Prague, he discovered that the document handed to him by Fouquet had disappeared. The whole Grandel affair irritated Tessa. He disliked exposures. Politics were a subtle business; loud speeches were only a part of it. There were also the whispers in the lobbies, the intimate conversation at lunch "between the cheese and the pear," the fine shades of meaning, the hints. Exposures had no part whatever in the game. What a disgraceful rumpus Breteuil's gang had provoked over the unfortunate Stavisky affair! They even wanted to implicate him, Tessa. Fouquet wouldn't have got in without the Communist votes. Of course he was a supporter of the Popular Front. But even without him Tessa knew that Grandel was an upstart. It was necessary to beware of Grandel. Already last autumn Fouquet had told Tessa that Grandel was connected with the German secret service. Tessa had cut him short; he didn't believe in the young deputy's treason. And in fact the very word "treason" seemed to him like something from another world. The people who were likely to be connected with a foreign secret service were seedy majors who had been ruined by gambling or good-for-nothing like Lucien—in a word, people with their backs to the wall. Tessa understood any laxity—shady dealings with speculators, defending swindlers. You had to draw a line between a perfectly legal participation in a corporation and the Stavisky or Oustric affair. But treason. . . . Tessa thought of Victor Hugo's poems, Devil's Island, the sword hanging over the head of the pale deputy. No, the deputy wouldn't do a thing like that!

Only three days ago the indefatigable Fouquet had given Tessa that damned scrap of paper. Tessa read the letter and put it in a file with the documents of the Foreign Affairs Commission. The note mentioned two million francs allocated for the purpose of boosting the mineral waters of Kissingen and Baden-Baden. Tessa was annoyed. All right, Grandel was making money on German spas, but that wasn't treason. True, Fouquet said that Grandel was unable to produce any documents in justification, but Tessa was against any interference in the private lives of deputies, and he had told Fouquet so. But Fouquet had insisted that "the members of the Foreign Af-

SYNOPSIS: In the Spring of 1938, when the Popular Front Government was two years old, France was in a heavy mood. The fascists were openly forming military detachments which the government and police ignored. Acts of terror, planned by Breteuil, fascist leader, were executed not only against the workers but against the bourgeoisie who blamed the terror on the workers. Fighting was still going on in Spain but the fascists had cut off Catalonia from Madrid and the French workers were bitter because their government had betrayed Spain. The Germans had marched into Vienna and all Europe was tense with anticipation of Hitler's next move.

GRISNEZ, A KILLER in the employ of Breteuil, has become a nuisance to his leader and Breteuil has seen to his murder. Aubry, another of Breteuil's "faithful" has carried out the murder, leaving a Communist Party book beside the dead body.

LUCIEN TESSA, SON OF Radical Deputy Paul Tessa, has been playing around with the fascists. Deputy Tessa has in his possession a document exposing the Nazi ties of another deputy—Grandel. Breteuil and his associates are most anxious to obtain that document and destroy it before Tessa should present it to the Chamber Deputies. Tessa, however, moves all to cautiously against the Nazis. Politically ambitious, he hopes for a portfolio in the government which succeeds that of Blum (about to fall according to the plans of the fascists). He considers it wise to appease the Right, to make hypocritical noises to the Left, and to shut his eyes and ears to the issues facing the country. Lucien Tessa is now having an affair with Mouche, Grandel's wife.

fairs Commission must be acquainted with the letter." It was all so silly; especially now, when it was necessary to overthrow Blum with the help of the Right and at the same time make sure of the support of the Left. Tessa was unable to refuse Fouquet, for this would mean that all of the Left Radicals would vote against the new Government. But if Tessa divulged the contents of the document to the Commission, Breteuil would fly into a passion; the Right would go for the Radicals, and the Radicals would again go to the rescue of Blum against their will. After thinking the matter over, Tessa decided to postpone it for a week or two; he hoped that the Cabinet crisis

would come to a head in the next few days. But who could have stolen the document? Nothing of the sort had ever happened to him before. The file lay on his writing-table. He remembered looking in the drawer before he went away yesterday. All the papers were in their place. In the Chamber Tessa forgot all about the loss. The bill under discussion related to the opening of two veterinary institutes. Only the deputies of the constituent concerned were present in the Chamber. The others were crowded in the lobbies and the smoking room. They were all talking of the approaching crisis, and from the attentive way in which they

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Vole Nouvelle.

Jeanette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.

Munoz, Spanish trade union leader.

Grisnez, fascist killer.

Ducane, Right deputy.

Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.

asked Tessa about his health it was obvious that Blum's days were numbered.

Villard came up to Tessa. After congratulating him on his sixtieth birthday, he said with a melancholy sigh: "When I was sixty I never even dreamed I should ever get a minister's portfolio. You're starting early. That's the way!"

"A sixty-year-old virgin," sniggered Tessa. "Not bad, eh? By the way have you heard the one about . . ."

Villard blushed and moved away. Suddenly Fouquet loomed up at him through the haze of tobacco smoke. When Tessa saw his spectacles and little beard—Fouquet aspired to be in every way like the Radicals of the past century, the "devourers of cures"—he immediately remembered about the stolen document.

"When are you going to acquaint the Commission with the Grandel affair?" asked Fouquet bluntly.

Tessa waved his hands. "Don't you think this affair ought to be handled rather carefully?" he said. "The whole matter needs thorough consideration. I'll have a talk with Herriot. It's necessary to be doubly cautious at present; otherwise all the intermediary groups will be against us."

Fouquet was not to be restrained. "The Rights hate us anyway. But we've no enemies on the Left. Besides, this isn't a party matter. It concerns the State. Do you understand? The State! The State! If Breteuil is an honest man, he should be the first to bring Grandel out. Grandel is simply a German spy. Have you read Paris Mid? Berlin is saying that these 'oppressions of the poor Sudeten Germans' may end in an advance on Strasbourg. In a time like this I won't tolerate a representative of the fifth column. . . ."

"Why get so excited?" said Tessa. "We're not in Spain. Arguments here don't end in slaughter. Calm yourself. I'm older and more experienced. When the time comes, I'll produce the document myself. You'll excuse me. I've got to have a talk with Daladier. . . ."

Tessa made haste to escape from the tiresome Fouquet, but he could not escape from thinking about the lost document.

But Tessa could not stop thinking about that wretched paper. He couldn't make out what was behind its mysterious disappearance. Was he being watched by Villard's agents or, still worse, by Denise's friends? He shuddered. He looked upon the Communists as shameless criminals who would attack at nothing. They might decoy him and take him to Moscow. . . . Could it really be the Com-

munist? At home he tried to calm himself and settle down to work. Once again he looked carefully through the contents of the file: there still remained the hope of a second miracle—the document might suddenly turn up. But there was no sign of it. Suddenly it dawned on Tessa: Lucien had stolen the document. Now everything was clear. Yes, a creature like that was capable of anything.

Tessa hurried along the passage. On the table in Lucien's room lay some photographs of horses, a lady's glove, and a revolver. Tessa sat down on the sofa, wiped his sweating face with the palm of his hand.

"Lucien," he whispered, "it was you who took the Grandel letter?" Lucien looked at the floor and didn't say a word.

Then Tessa, beside himself, shouted: "Are you working for the Germans?"

Lucien rushed at him with his hand upraised. Then he stopped abruptly and muttered: "Black-guard!"

"Get out!" spluttered Tessa. He went back to his study. He heard Lucien saying good-bye to his mother. Amalie was sobbing. Now everything was finished. What good was a cabinet minister's post to him now? His daughter had left him. He had driven his son out of the house. His son—a spy! Tessa began to pity himself; he kept blowing his nose sadly for a long while. And from the bedroom came the sound of Amalie weeping. He went into her room and sat on the bed.

"Mother"—this was what he called her whenever he was particularly moved—"now we're all alone."

"Why have you turned him out of the house? He's proud. He won't come back now for anything."

"I won't let him, either. Do you know what he's doing? He's a spy. He's working for the Germans."

Tessa, who had always thought of his wife as both foolish and ignorant, was astonished when he heard her say:

"I always told you politics was a nasty business. Lucien learned it from you. Didn't you say at the top of your voice that it was possible to come to an agreement with the Germans and that Hitler was better than Thores?"

"Oh, be quiet," he said. "I don't want to hear it. Lucien is not a diplomat but a spy. Don't you understand the difference?"

Tessa was already upset enough without this; he banged the door and went back to his study. For a long time he paced up and

down the room, muttering: "Spy. Mercenary. Good-for-nothing." When he was tired out he sat down in an armchair. He must think the matter over. If Lucien was being used to get hold of documents, then it was a serious matter. It meant that Grandel really was implicated. But now the document had disappeared. The evidence was missing. Should he report the theft? But that would mean sending Lucien to prison. Amalie wouldn't survive the shock. And what advantage would Tessa get from it? A fine savior of France with a spy for a son! No, not a word about the theft. Fouquet would have to be told that the document was a forgery. But what about Grandel? A spy in the Chamber of Deputies—it was absolutely unheard of. But there was no proof. If he gave Fouquet's version, he would merely raise a crop of enemies among the Rights. Besides, to take a sober view of the matter, even if Grandel was a German agent what harm could he do to France? He wasn't a member of the War Committee. The Germans probably had thousands of spies. What did one more do matter? On the whole, it was the business of the Intelligence Department people to deal with it, not his. Having carefully weighed everything, Tessa decided to bury the affair; he had got rid of Lucien as a laybones and incorrigible rake.

He went in again to Amalie. "Don't say anything to anyone about espionage. It's all nonsense. I was in a rage. He brought me another of his blasted bills. Besides, he insulted me. You may send him money, but he mustn't come here again. Good night, dear."

He lay down on the sofa in the study. He put out the light and lay with his eyes open, thinking about his unsuccessful life.

The telephone bell rang. Tessa shuddered. Who on earth could be ringing him up at this time of night? Had something awful happened to Lucien?

He took up the receiver. It was Marchandot. He wanted to tell him that the voting in the Senate had come to an end ten minutes ago. Blum demanded emergency powers; the voting resulted in forty-seven in favor and over two hundred against.

Stammering with excitement, Tessa said to his wife: "Tomorrow I shall be a minister. This is a victory."

He wanted to say something cheerful to revive Amalie's hopes and to soothe her. But his nerves were unable to bear the strain. Sitting in his blue pajamas at his writing-table, he wept and wiped his nose with his sleeve.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Union Lookout

A dramatic example of the enthusiasm and unity generated by events in Italy is provided by the Ford Instrument Co., Queens war plant. A worker in Building 38 turreted lair department greeted Mussolini's ouster and the movement for peace and liberation by posting an announcement, written in his own hand, on the bulletin board. His announcement hailed the fall of the fascist regime, issued jointly by five Italian parties and called for unity of Italian-Americans and others in solidarity with the Italian people against Hitler. Other workers came up and signed the bulletin board declaration. Within a few hours, there were scores of signatures, including plenty of Murphy's and O'Reilly's along with the Rossini's and Castiglione's. News of the bulletin board spread to other departments and divisions. News of the bulletin board spread to other departments and divisions. News of the bulletin board spread to other departments and divisions.

District 4 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in conjunction with its Sperry Local 450 scheduled a series of educational forums at the Park Central Hotel. The plan was to cool off picket because it has a swimming pool. The plan was to cool off picket because it has a swimming pool. The plan was to cool off picket because it has a swimming pool.

From snow-capped Alaska, Pvt. H. Beckerman, a member of the Army Air Force, sent this message to the National CIO War Relief Committee: "You make me remember the good, solid citizens who are union members. They're the backbone of this country. They're the ones who will listen and try to improve things and do things for the children. I'll never be discouraged." Beckerman wrote the note after receiving a copy of the CIO's "Service Men's Manual," a 34-page, hard-bound booklet containing information and advice about organizational matters to which servicemen and their families can turn for help in moments of distress. It contains also messages from CIO leaders. More than 110,000 copies are already in the hands of soldiers and sailors and their families.

The United Auto Workers, CIO has just won a National Labor Relations Board poll in the Fairchild Aircraft Co. plant at Burlington, N. C. Results were 80 per cent for the CIO and 20 per cent for no union. A Fairchild plant in Jamaica, L. I., is organized in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, while another at Hagerstown, Md., is in the UAW.

A CIO organizing drive has been under way for some time at the Liberty Aircraft Co., out in Nassau. It's making good progress, with workers flooding into the United Auto Workers. They're going to work and decided to try to head it off. They're going to work and decided to try to head it off. They're going to work and decided to try to head it off.

Ceremonies marking the installation of new officers of the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers, CIO were held recently. Besides Sam Burt, manager, and Max Salzman, president, officers included: Morris Angel and Morris Gumpel, organizers; Erwin Wagner, vice-president; Joe Daniel, secretary treasurer, and Ben Pinsky, recording secretary.

Morris Muster, international president of the United Furniture Workers of America, has sent President Roosevelt a wire applauding his recent address to the nation. Muster told FDR his program gives courage not only to all Americans but to untold millions of the world.

The typographical department played us a foul trick last Saturday and misrepresented the membership of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Local 65, at National UAW Bag Co. Long Island City. The union has 200 members under contract there, not 20, as the company room so carelessly put into type.

California CIO Plans Race Unity Rally

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Trade unionists, members of racial and national organizations and government officials will gather at the state CIO Committee on Minorities conference next Sunday to work for the furtherance of wartime unity among Americans of all races.

The conference will set three objectives for the gathering: 1. To build stronger unity within the unions and on the job between workers of all races and nationalities. 2. To promote community-wide activity for cooperation of all racial and national groups. 3. To achieve cooperation in the field of political and legislative action.

CIO Director Harry Bridges; Paul Robeson, world famous singer and leader of the Negro people, and Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, are to be the principal speakers. The conference will begin at 1 P. M. at the CIO building main auditorium.

UNION INITIATIVE Stressing that the problem of stopping race antagonism reaches beyond the labor movement and becomes a community responsibility, the call declares: "Within recent weeks that point has been stressed in statements by President Roosevelt, CIO President Philip Murray, Wendell Wilkie and the Governor's special committee to investigate the Los Angeles riots. It is proper that the initiative for unity should come from the unions because of their heavy stake in a war to defeat fascism everywhere.

"But such actions as a drive to clean up the housing mess in the San Francisco area where Negroes are forced to live, or similar housing conditions elsewhere, necessarily must enlist members of the Negro community and their organizations."

Nine of Section Crew Killed on Railroad

NOKOMIS, Ill., Aug. 2 (UP).—Nine men of a section crew working on a railroad right of way were killed today when a westbound Big Four passenger train struck them. Four escaped. The station agent said the men did not appear to hear the train's warning whistle.

Jersey Shipyard Workers Hold to No-Strike Pledge

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Despite company provocation, 40,000 workers in the shipyards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. at Kearny and Newark, have refused to strike.

At a meeting yesterday of Local 16 of the CIO shipbuilding union, attended by 6,000 men and women, the Federal workers voted to extend the former wage contract indefinitely, pending a decision by the National War Labor Board.

The company, which is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp., has refused to negotiate a new contract. The old one expired June 22.

Yesterday's meeting at the Jersey City School Stadium, was a quiet, gathering of workers determined to continue war production, while insisting on their rights.

GREEN SPEAKS

No shouts of "strike" interrupted the meeting, in contrast to a recent Local 16 meeting at Elks Club, Jersey City, when company sub-fornen and others sought to incite a walkout.

The contract was extended by a 5 to 1 vote at yesterday's meeting after speeches by John Green, international president, and local leaders.

Green said the union will live up to its no-strike pledge, but in turn expects decent wages and working conditions.

Local 16 is one of six local CIO shipbuilding unions, whose demands are before the National War Labor Board.

The specific demands of these six locals were not considered in a recent Board decision rejecting a wage increase for the entire shipbuilding industry.

The case of Local 16 was certified to the Board July 6.

UNION DEMANDS

Wage adjustments, eliminating inequalities, are asked. Also two weeks' vacation with pay for two-year workers and one week for workers of one year's service; accident insurance, sick leave and hospitalization.

The meeting voted to thank Mayor Frank Hague and Commissioner Eggers of Jersey City "for their zeal and general helpfulness in urging WLB to expedite its decision."

Hague wired the board last week, urging acceptance of the union's demands. Eggers and Congresswoman Mary Norton of Jersey City accompanied a local union delegation to see the board.

President John F. Dempsey and other members of the union delegation reported to the meeting.

CIO Council Here to Honor Soviet Labor

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, representing half a million CIO members will pay tribute to Soviet labor when it meets on August 5 at the American-Soviet War Exhibit in the Museum of Science and Industry at Rockefeller Center, it is announced by the New York Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The meeting, at which regular business of the council will be conducted, will take time out to hear Edwin S. Smith, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsors of the exhibit, who will discuss the role of American and Soviet trade unions in the war effort.

Commenting on the scheduled meeting, Saul Mills, executive secretary of the CIO body, said: "The New York CIO considers it fitting to hold its August 5 meeting within the walls of the American-Soviet War Exhibit as an expression of its appreciation for the great contribution Soviet labor has made in our common fight for freedom."

"In their magnificent record of war production, Soviet trade unionists have set an inspiring example for American labor. It is our hope that very soon American trade unions shall be able to take counsel officially with the trade unions of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China, and the other United Nations in the interests of a speedy victory and a democratic peace."

HITS WAR OUTPUT

Philip Van Gelder, secretary-treasurer of the CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, which has an agreement with the company, scored the Negro balters in a statement following the shutdown.

The trouble, he said, was caused by "irresponsible individuals and agitators who were not officers or members of the union."

"The union's position is firmly against any form of racial discrimination," said Mr. Van Gelder. The shut down was a serious blow at war shipping. The sparrows Point yard is one of the most important in the country.

NEWARK UOPWA Backs Murphy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Aug. 2.—Nicholas Chase, regional director of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, has written Mayor Vincent J. Murphy announcing the support of all 12 locals of his international behind Murphy's race for Governor of the state.

The unionists support the Mayor because of his strong stand on the war and his loyalty to President Roosevelt and because of the record he established in his Newark post, Chase wrote.

First WAVE to Launch a Ship



Lieut. Joy Bright Hancock sponsors a warship named for her late husband, Lieut. Commander Lewis Hancock, Jr., who died in the crash of the Navy dirigible Shenandoah. Lieut. Hancock has now seen service in two wars. She was a first class yeoman in World War I. The U. S. S. Hancock was built at Federal Shipyard in Kearny, N. J., where Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, is sole bargaining agent.

'UE' Licks Lewis in War Plant Election

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SYRACUSE, Aug. 2.—Workers at the Remington Rand "C" Division plant here have handed a smashing defeat to John L. Lewis and his catch-all District 10.

They voted 572 to 321 for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, as opposed to the Lewis-dominated outfit. Over 1,500 workers, mostly women, are employed in the war plant.

How important the Lewis forces considered the election is evident from the fact that they employed two international representatives and eight organizers in an effort to drum up support. Their campaign consisted mostly of buying drinks, off-

throwing free beer parties and promoting red-baiting whispering campaigns against the UE.

On the other hand, the UE based its campaign on support to President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies and the CIO program, which were contrasted to the disruptive strike program of Lewis.

Despite the fact that the Lewis outfit was eliminated, there will have to be a run-off election to determine a sole bargaining agent. The UE was 45 votes short of a clear majority. There were 298 "no union" votes and the International Association of Machinists trailed with 43 votes. The UE has petitioned the NLRB for an immediate run-off.

Seattle's Labor Consumers Slap Taft Inflation Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—Schemes of defeatist spokesmen in Congress to tempt labor to renounce its anti-inflation stand by holding out the lure of higher wages, drew scathing fire from Seattle's Labor Consumers' League which promptly dispatched telegrams to President Roosevelt re-affirming its support of national labor leaders, William Green and Philip Murray, for roll-back of prices and emphatically opposing any plan which would permit rise in cost of living.

The League represents over a quarter million workers in this production area and includes both AFL and CIO affiliates.

"Led off by Senator Taft, Republican from Ohio, the proposal that labor accept a plan for controlled increase of the cost of living to the extent of 6 per cent a year, in return for compensating increase in wages, is a plan by the inflationary Congressional bloc to break President Roosevelt's hold the line order of Congressional policy."

"This loophole in the price front would be only the beginning of an advance all along the line to the detriment of the consumer, who is already gouged by the high cost of living," Harold J. Gibson, president of Aeronautical Mechanics Union, and president of Labor Consumers' League said.

Blue Network Sale Not Clear Yet

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UP).—Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission indicated today that the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. may figure in the purchase of the Blue Network.

The Radio Corp. of America, owner, has announced sale of the network—subject to FCC approval—to Edward J. Noble, chairman of Life Saver Corp., for \$8,000,000.

Fly said at a press conference, however, that he did not know that McGraw-Hill, reported to be interested in the network, "has dropped from the picture."

Commenting on the pending merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Fly said: "The commission still wants to see some plans for integration that will assure greater efficiency and better public service."

Workers School Italy Forum

(Special to the Daily Worker)

The character of the Badoglio government in Italy, and a forecast of possible events during the coming weeks, will be part of the lecture to be given on the subject of what is happening in Italy, tomorrow night, Aug. 4, at 8:30. The lecture will be given at the Workers School, 35 East 12th St.

Speakers will be Joseph Starobin, of the foreign department of the Daily Worker, and Prof. Ambrogio Donini, formerly of the staff of the University of Rome. Admission will be 35 cents.

WLB Considers Incentive Pay for 'Flying Fort' Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—A proposal for incentive wages at Boeing Aircraft Co. to permit aircraft workers a small share in the soaring profits resulting from increased production of flying fortresses since Pearl Harbor is being considered by the War Labor Board.

While Seattle newspapers erroneously refer to the plan as a "bonus system," the incentive wage proposal is not based on piece work of individual workers, but is a blanket rate accruing to all workers based on increased production of finished planes.

While President P. G. Johnson has attempted to duck responsibility for the low wages paid at Boeing by claiming the War Labor Board permitted no wage increases, he was reluctant to support the incentive wage plan. He stressed the "complications" involved in application of the plan.

While wages are far below the scale paid in other industries in this area for comparable work (a hiring-in wage of only 67½ cents per hour), the profits of Boeing during 1942 were over 25 per cent even after all taxes had been paid.

Report of an incentive wage proposal followed the almost unanimous rejection by the membership of the Aeronautical Industrial Lodge No. 751, an affiliate of the International Association of Machinists, of a move to increase the work day from eight to ten hours.

REJECT 10-HOUR DAY

While Boeing workers expressed willingness to do anything possible to increase production, they bluntly pointed to the experience of Britain and other instances which disclosed that lengthening the work day did not increase production.

In Seattle, particularly, where the lack of housing facilities forces aircraft workers to live not only in suburban areas but even in Everett and Tacoma the time consumed in going to and from work makes a ten-hour day would force many workers to leave the plant, it was reported. This is particularly true because of the large number of women employed at the plant while men are in the service.

A ten-hour day would force many workers to leave the plant, it was reported. This is particularly true because of the large number of women employed at the plant while men are in the service.

The move would merely aggravate the labor power problem by forcing many housewives off the job.

In expressing criticism of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce for attempting to help the Boeing Company put over the 10-hour day without first acquainting themselves on the obstacles to production at the plant, the Washington Commonwealth Federation said:

"The Boeing workers have shown their ability to give leadership to the great common desire of this community to turn out more flying fortresses. They patriotically voted to reject the ten-hour day, which drew public attention to some of the reasons why more planes are not rolling off the line."

Low wages, aggravated by the rising living costs here, refusal of the company to provide even adequate sanitation facilities, and resistance to the government's program for labor-management cooperation as obstacles to production which the company refuses to help correct.

"The community will not permit the Boeing Co. to gamble with the lives of the brave fighters in Sicily, the WCP declared. "More and more planes must be speeded as our armies drive toward the Axis stronghold of Berlin and Tokyo."

"American troops must not meet the Axis armies with empty hands."

Packinghouse Workers Hail Duce's Fall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The Joint Board of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, speaking for three locals, has issued a jubilant statement hailing Mussolini's ouster and calling for unity in support of unconditional surrender and the building of a free and democratic Italy.

"We cheer the formation of a national front against fascism in Italy, whose manifesto was published by a leading newspaper in Turin," says the declaration, sent out by Salvatore Andracchio, board secretary.

"We Italians, here in free America, urge all our people to unite behind our President and his administration, to support the President's policy of unconditional surrender for Italy so that our homeland may once again enjoy the blessings of peace, freedom and democracy."

The great majority of the members which make up the Joint Board, are of Italian origin.

Allies Will Liberate Italy from Nazis, State Dept. Tells U. S.-Italian Unionists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ENDICOTT, Aug. 2.—CIO fur and leather workers who wrote the President hailing the invasion of Sicily and expressing the hope that it portends speedy liberation and democracy for Italy, have received a reply from the State Department.

John D. Hickerson, assistant chief of the Division of European Affairs, sent the union a copy of General Eisenhower's proclamation to the people of Sicily and commented:

"It is believed that a perusal of this document will convince the members of your organization who have

Tobin's Journal Insults Chinese

By George Morris

An attack upon the Chinese, a throw-back to the last century when prejudice throttled the progress of American labor, is embodied in an article in the August issue of the International Teamster, official organ of Daniel Tobin's Teamsters Union.

The article, under the by-line of Lester M. Hunt, assistant to Mr. Tobin who is the editor, is indicative of the confusion in the leadership of the IBT and the contradiction between its general win-the-war policy and actions.

Hunt's article, ostensibly an appeal not to "weaken immigration laws," launches an attack upon the Communists for favoring repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

In this case, as on previous occasions when the Teamster attacked Communists, fairness went to the winds and no apparent effort has been made to learn of some of the most elementary facts involved.

AIMED AT MORE

The Communists, of course, plead guilty to the charge of advocating an end of the Chinese Exclusion Act. It should have been wiped off the statute books long ago. So should all forms of discrimination.

But is the attack aimed only at the Communists? The truth is that some of the largest unions in the country, AFL and CIO, have called upon Congress to repeal the discriminatory statute. The latest to adopt such resolution is the general adoptive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL. Many of the country's outstanding leaders, no closer to Communism than the ILGWU leaders have acted similarly.

Apparently, for Messrs. Tobin and Hunt it is more convenient to continue attacks on Communists, who on our part rather confess that the Daily Worker has been lax on the issue, and should have stressed it more than it had.

Now to the issue itself. The proposal now before Congress would place the Chinese on a basis of absolute equality with all natives—on a quota basis of 2 per cent of the number admitted from a country in 1920. This one authority pointed out would admit 114,000 Chinese annually to a grand total of 107.

The exclusion act was adopted largely on West Coast pressure, with 19th century labor unions actively involved. The theory was that Chinese might flood the country and compete with higher paid labor or business. Oriental exclusion has always been the most forward issue with pro-fascist William Randolph Hearst.

BLACK SPOT The act is a black spot on the country's statute books. It legalizes race discrimination for it places the Chinese insultingly in a category of people who are to be excluded for special reasons.

The harmfulness of such situation was stressed by Wendell Willkie recently when he pointed to his adverse effect among the Pacific peoples whom Japan seeks to enslave. Chinese government spokesmen recently pointed out that anti-American propaganda purposes. The truth is that the hundreds of Far Eastern peoples measure our professed interest in a democratic world by our attitude to people of different nationalities and races.

BURMA ROAD So it holds for such a great union as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Of course the Chinese have had high praise for thousands of American truck drivers who drove the Burma Road trucks. Of course they like to hear that Mr. Tobin supports the President's war policies.

But what would they say when the August copy of the union's journal reaches them with such bits in it as follows:

"We can digest Europeans in reasonable doses but we can never absorb Orientals."

"It is true, as the Communists say, that the Chinese are heroic allies. But they are fighting for us, not for China, not for us."

"Just because we are allies is no argument why we should become bedfellows."

"We are all brothers, they tell us, so we should all live in the same house and use the same toothbrush."

Loss from Fires On the Increase

BOSTON, Aug. 2 (UP).—Fire losses in the United States averaged more than \$1,000,000 a day for the first half of this year, Chairman Robert S. Moulton of the National Fire Protection Association's Committee on fire record announced today.

The preliminary estimate, he said, was based on \$190,514,000 total losses reported to the National Board of Fire Underwriters and was 12 per cent greater than the corresponding 1942 period and 18 per cent greater than the 1941 period.

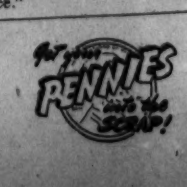
Particularly important, said Moulton, have been fires involving munitions plants and military properties.

relatives and friends in Italy that the allied forces, as General Eisenhower states, are not enemies of the Italian people, but that their occupation of Italian territories is an inevitable part of the war to destroy the German over-lordship of Europe.

"This government shares with your organization its desire that the Italian people may regain their freedom of action for the early establishment of a government based on democratic principles."

Mr. Hickerson's letter was sent to John Voloch, secretary of Local 265, International Fur & Leather Workers, whose members, mainly of Italian origin, work at the E. J. Endicott tanneries here.

Bonds Buy Battleships
HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?



Yanks Play Two With Tigers Today

Bargain seekers who are looking for two-for-one baseball will get another one of those hectic Yankee-Tiger twin bills this afternoon. By the simple procedure of playing off a postponed game, this happy combination of circumstances has been arranged.

The Tigers happen to be the only team in the American League which has held the raging Yankees at bay thus far. The season's series stands 7-7.

Manager Joe McCarthy is tossing Ernie Bonham into the fray in the opening contest, his second appearance in the series. Ernie is going after his 10th win against four losses. In the second game, Bill Zuber, who recently pitched a neat 4-hitter against the White Sox will go after his third win.

Steve O'Neill, Tiger manager, has chosen Virgil Trucks and Dizzy Trout as his entries.

The Yankees leave the friendly environs of the Stadium after today's games, setting forth on a long trip. They open in Philadelphia against the Athletics on Friday, playing a four-game series, and then laying off for a trip west until the following Thursday.

As matters stand at this writing, the McCarthy men have only to break even on the road in order to come home on Aug. 28 with the pennant virtually in the bag. The peculiar wartime schedule gives them home and home series in the east until Sept. 16, when, after a short series in Washington, they stay in the Bronx until the last ball is pitched on Oct. 2.

Let's hope it's cooler then....

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	57	35	.620
Chicago	49	44	.527
Washington	50	47	.515
Detroit	46	48	.500
Boston	46	48	.489
Cleveland	45	47	.489
St. Louis	42	48	.467
Philadelphia	38	58	.396

Games Today
Detroit at New York (2)
St. Louis at Washington (2)
(All times, 8:15 P.M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Only games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	62	31	.667
Pittsburgh	51	42	.543
Brooklyn	52	46	.531
Cincinnati	50	45	.526
Chicago	45	49	.479
Philadelphia	43	54	.443
Boston	39	61	.383
New York	35	59	.372

Games Today
New York at Cincinnati
Brooklyn at St. Louis (night)
Boston at Pittsburgh.

WELCOME RECEPTION to the SOVIET DELEGATES
Prof. S. M. Michaels
People's Artist of the U.S.S.R.
Lieut. Col. I. S. Feffer
Post and Author

Other Speakers Include:
LISA SERGIO
WQXR Commentator
QUINCY HOWE
CBS Analyst and Author
E. D. KISSEL
Consul General of the U.S.S.R.
CHAS. ROTHENBERG
Noted Lawyer
— on —
Friday Evening
August 13
Eight O'Clock
— at —
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Admission: \$1.10, .75, .55
Advance Sale of Tickets at:
THE BOOKSHOP, 59 E. 13th St.

REVOLT IN ITALY?

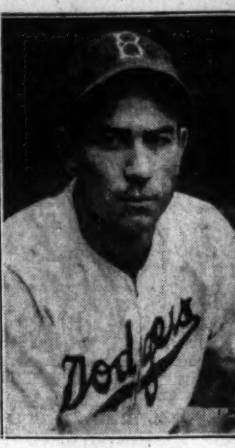
What Do the Events Portend?
Guest Speakers
JOSEPH STAROBIN
Foreign Department, Daily Worker
PROFESSOR AMBROGIO DONINI
Foreign Editor, L'Unita del Popolo; formerly of Univ. of Rome
ADMISSION
35 Cents

WORKERS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1943

Brawlers Fined



MICKEY OWEN

Pitcher Les Webber and Catcher Mickey Owen of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Catcher Walker Cooper of the St. Louis Cardinals were fined yesterday by National League President Ford Frick for fighting during the first game of Sunday's double-header at St. Louis.

Webber was fined \$100 for his part in the fight, in which he was charged with throwing "dusters" at Stan Musial, Cardinal hitter.

Owen and Cooper drew fines of \$50 each for exchanging blows after Cooper had spiked Augie Galan, Brooklyn first baseman.

Knox Limits Navy Grid Game Plans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UP).—All Navy athletic teams, except those of the U. S. Naval Academy, yesterday were restricted to home games and prohibited from scheduling contests with teams outside the same national Collegiate Athletic Association area.

The directive, issued by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, provides generally that all contests in which Navy teams participate are to be played with opponents from the same area. For example, a navy team from South Carolina would be limited in selecting an opponent from some club within the third N.C.A.A. district.

All games scheduled must be played "on the reservation of the activity represented by the navy team," Knox's order said. It also provides that service games must be scheduled between opponents from the same N.C.A.A. district and can be played only at the station represented by one of the contestants.

Knox ruled that students enrolled in the V-12 college training program who participate in intercollegiate athletics may do so only as representatives of the college they attend and not as members of the navy.

This provision was outlined May 14 by Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Navy Personnel, in a New York address in which he said freshmen in the V-12 courses will be prohibited from taking part in extra-curricular activities to prevent interference with their studies.

West's All-Stars Win Negro Game

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The East's three-year monopoly of winning Negro all-star baseball games was broken, 2-1, by the West in the 11th annual contest before a Sunday crowd of 51,723 in Comiskey Park.

Leroy (Satchel) Paige, who started the game, pitched three innings, allowed no hits, struck out four and walked one. He was the winning pitcher.

Phils 'Jerks'?

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Bucky Harris spoke of his players as "those jerks" and said he had a "seventh place club" and nothing could be done about it, according to a statement issued today by President William D. Cox.

The Philly president said the Harris ouster decision came soon after the charge appraisal by Bucky Cox adverse Harris was not cooperating with him.

The One-Hoss Dodger Shay-- It Just Up and Broke Down

Brooklyn being what it is—debates are raging on street corners in the Borough of Homes these days about that Trade. Every loyal Brooklynite knows what you mean when you say "that Trade." You mean the deal by which Dolf Camilli became a Giant....

Theories are floating on the breeze like thistles in the August air: "Tis said—and not without truth—that Branch Rickey has reduced his payroll in order to show a profit to his employers of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. 'Tis whispered that other famous whippers of the old championship team of '41 are due to depart soon. The names of well, why mention names, but you can insert your own nominations.

In other words, Dem Dums, Our Boys. They, the Flock—they're on their way to other pastures. The fact is, however, that they would have been on their way to other pastures even if this were not a war year, a year when replacements are not easy to find.

The Dodgers cracked up in late August last year. At that time, Dolf Camilli was slowing up rapidly. Whyatt's arm was already beginning to trouble him. None other than two young guys, Pete Reiser and Pee Wee Reese, sparked the older men to win 104 games, to stage a comeback even after the pennant was lost.

The Dodgers' morale was always high. The key men on the team never admitted defeat. At the beginning of this season, they were in prime shape, and they ignored the predictions of Gloomy Gusses, who swore they'd break down when the real hot weather began.

Branch Rickey frankly admitted that he could do little to avert the impending catastrophe. What was needed was youth. And young players were unobtainable—except by the chance which gave Ed Stanky to the Cubs, Charlie Wessloff to the Yanks, or choice specimens from Mr. Rickey's old Cardinal chain.

Certain clubs came up with retooled old timers, or minor league veterans. The Dodgers did not beguile that way. They had a growing farm system, but their players melted away as the draft drew.

But this was another year. The break-up of the Dodgers would have occurred if we were not at war. The sentimental attachment which Brooklyn fans feel for their old heroes has nothing to do with the case. The younger Cardinal, Pirate and Cubs teams may finish ahead of the Dodgers in October for no other reason than that it was later than most Brooklyn fans thought.

RADIO PROGRAM

MORNING		Masterwork Hour, 9 A.M., WNYC—The Saga of Symphony, 10, WLIR . . . Crossroads of Melody, 11, WLIR . . . Molly Pitcher—Soldier, 1:15, WNYC . . . Liberty Music Hall, 2:15 . . . Fingers of Genius, 4:15, WLIR . . . Men, Machines and Victory, 7:15, WJZ . . . Lights Out—Arch Oboler, 8, WABC . . . Symphony Hall, 8, WQXR . . . Col. Stoenpagnie, 9, WABC . . . Report to the Nation, 9:30, WABC Suspense—Play, 10, WABC . . . Army Air Force Salute, 10:03, WMCA . . . Nation at War, 10:30 WJZ.		7:15-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:20-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:25-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:30-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:35-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:40-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:45-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:50-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 7:55-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 8:00-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 8:05-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 8:10-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 8:15-WFAP—News; John W. Vandercook 8:20-WFAP—News; John W. 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The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

SHALL we let the word "Comrade" go—?

That warm word, that grand old word, with so much of blood and sweat and tears behind it, and wrapped up within it, so much of passion and hope and joy for the future of mankind.

You may have noticed recently a communication or two on the subject in the "Letters from Our Readers" column. It has been suggested that, inasmuch as Communists have no aims in this period which they do not share in common with all good Americans, and no aim at any time which are not in their country's interest, they should abandon the use of a term which like the time-honored and beloved gesture of raising the clenched fist, marks them off, sets them apart, from their fellow citizens.

This is a double-edged political question, and this column may appear to be poaching on preserves other its own. It seems to me, for one thing, that the question has something to do with preserving the independent role of the Party, even as we freely mingle and work with our fellow Americans for the great objectives of national survival, freedom from Nazi enslavement, and a world of the "Common Man."

However, this writer is not venturing any opinion as to what the correct answer is. He would merely like to point out the question also has its very human, sentimental, emotional side, and is not without its literary associations.

I believe that most writers—most "intellectuals," for that matter—would hate to see the word "Comrade" dropped.

Maybe it's because they're inclined to be sentimental about a thing like this, more sentimental than the average worker, perhaps. Maybe it's because, lonely creatures that they have been in a bourgeois world, they need more the feeling of warmth that comes with the word, as "the outward sign of an inward grace."

Some years ago, back in the mid-thirties, a certain well known English woman novelist, noted for her "light touch," upset the applecart and perturbed her critical admirers very much by publishing a story that was laden with a serious and progressive social content. Our Christopher Morleys and other literary playboys were really quite embarrassed about it and did not know just what to do to hide their confusion.

This writer, accordingly, proceeded to have a little fun with them in the review of the lady's book which he wrote for *New Masses*. Whereupon, there came from England a letter from the author, a letter beginning "Dear Comrade Putnam."

I don't know just why it was, but that salutation gave me one of the biggest kicks of my life. It was an autobiography in itself. And so I sat down and, in my reply, related a little anecdote, a true-life story which I had read in *New Masses* some years before. It was a story written not by professional writer, but by a worker, a young migratory worker who had been bunning his way around the country and who, never having heard of Communists, had found himself on the fringe of an unemployed rally in Union Square.

Well, to make a short story shorter, the cops came, and a cop's club came down on the lad's unsuspecting head. Some while later, as he regained consciousness, he found himself up an ally with a young man bending over him, doing her best to remove his blood-soaked cap.

"Comrade," she said, "you should never wear a cap. It always sticks to your head like that!"

And the story as told by our young worker friend concludes:

"Comrade! That word clacked good against the tongue!"

And so it was with my British correspondent. That word "Comrade" from her "clacked good" to my ears. I thought she would like the story. She did.

Meanwhile, I often think of that vivid little New Masses piece and wish that I knew the author, and what has become of him.

Yes, I think that we writers will rather hate to give it up. After all, as I say, we were such lonely individuals until we found the warmth of working-class fellowship. The worker himself is made of sterner stuff than most of us, for the reason that he has never been divorced from the great struggle which alone gives a meaning to human life. He may be able—I don't know—to dispense with the ritual and the password; but we need it still.

There's more to it than that, however; for there's fight in us, "intellectuals," "professionals," "white-collar" gentry though we be. And when we think of the way in which this warm and beautiful word has been spit upon by the E. E. Cummingses and others, we feel more than ever like clutching it to our bosoms and doing battle for it.

"Comrade! That word clacked good against the tongue!"

The Day's Yield on the Finance Drive: To Literary Lookout "from a friend," \$5.00.

Fantastic Story Of 'Real' People

THE DEFENSE RESTS, by Petru Balu. Lodi 146. \$2.00.

A book so "realistic" as to be fantasy, filled entirely with synthetic wooden, make-believe people, "The Defense Rests" by Petru Balu, is one of the weirdest and unbelievable publications to reach the public in many a moon.

Only a sense of super brought on by the never-ending decadence of its people and its situations makes the reader continue from chapter to chapter. And once finished, the book completely fades more from the desire to forget the demoralization and hopelessness of its characters than because the book itself is too, too simply written, too, dull.

"The Defense Rests" is ostensibly a true story. The locale is Bucharest and the people are either all prostitutes, grasping, evil men or "lucky" polyanas girls who inevitably become besmirched, lost. It is the autobiography of a convict, an outcast, who on the eve of his liberation from prison goes on a hunger strike preferring death to freedom.

For 20 chapters the convict tells why he would rather die in jail than go back to society. He was born in a brothel of a prostitute mother. His childhood was distorted, sordid, horribly real. His adolescence was one of isolation, shame, a desperate attempt to rehabilitate his life and find peace.

The condemned man tells of his life, blasted by the brand of illegitimacy which haunts his every move; how he later became rich, married his fiancée who spurned him years before, sought to win back his child now in the grasp of his wife's first husband and who was born out of wedlock, only to kill her when he discovers she has turned prostitute.

There in a nutshell is the story. "The Defense Rests" is a bad book because it offers no hope, gives no reasons for the degeneracy of its people, and is smug and content in the "simple warmth" the author shows its victims.

M. S.

Duke Ellington Sets 'Aesop's Fables to Music'

Duke Ellington is hard at work creating additional material for his proposed musical "Aesop's Fables." The Duke was intrigued by "Fable Americana" and is writing music to such things as the saga of Paul Dunbar and Johnny Appleseed. Quite incidentally, the majority of the crowds that come to New York's famous Hurricane Restaurant, each Saturday night, come primarily to hear Duke's rehearsals, done during the regular season, for his Sunday Mutual broadcast "Pastel Period."

Clifford Odets Signed For Cary Grant Film

Clifford Odets will write the screen adaptation of Richard Llewellyn's dramatic novel, "None But the Lonely Heart," RKO Radio vehicle for Cary Grant, whose current attraction, "Mr. Lucky," is now in its premiere engagement at the Radio City Music Hall.

The signing of the author of "Golden Boy," "Waiting for Lefty" and other stage hits, is commensurate with the importance accorded the film version of this widely discussed English novel by the author of "How Green Was My Valley."

Black Sea Epic Makes You Feel Like Fighting

Dear Editor:

After reading the "Last Days of Sevastopol" I went to see "Black Sea Fighters" at the Stanley and let me tell you I came out of there feeling like I wanted to take on a whole Nazi column single handed. The magnificent description of Sevastopol's heroism, written so beautifully by Voyetkov, was emphasized by the film. You wanted to break through the screen to real life and tell those Sevastopol people how lousy you feel about having done so little... and to assure them that you would follow their lead and fight the Nazis to the last drop of your blood.

Incidentally, your review of the Last Days of Sevastopol appeared so late that it was embarrassing. I read the book when it first came out and started yelling at everyone I knew to read it and some of them said "If it's so good why doesn't the Daily Worker review it?" I don't know why you didn't—but when a book like that comes out I think everything else ought to be shoved aside for a review of it.

Yours for "timeliness" in book reviews.

B. Y. T.

Wants Critical Discussion of Thomas Wolfe

Dear Editor:

I was interested that Sender Garlin wrote of Thomas Wolfe and his recently published letters (which I have not read). Because of his early death and the important things he left unsaid, the exact status of Thomas Wolfe always must remain a big question mark. Surely in his You Can't Go Home Again he recognized fascism and was against it—and he was quick to know certain types of wrong and strongly sympathetic toward some of the underdogs. Nevertheless his work was pretty badly spotted with chauvinism.

I do feel however that we will have to take for granted that the man was traveling in the right direction and would have arrived there in due time. And I think too that Wolfe's contribution to American literature was tremendous. (Not only in length). He had a style and a scope that no other American writers has yet matched.

I have always felt that Wolfe was not discussed enough, that his work in a sense was not appreciated enough, or critically appraised. It seems to me that a critical discussion of the man and the writer would be good for us today. And I would particularly like to see more Marxist criticism of American writers. There used to be much more of it and its absence has left an empty space.

Sincerely,

A READER.

This Reader Wants More of Mike Quin

Dear Editor:

It is my opinion that you do not have Mike Quin on the page nearly enough and I wonder why. He not only has a style and wit that appeals to everybody, but he makes his points in such a way that you can clip his column and pass it along to a newcomer for instruction in principles of the class struggle.

I wish somehow we could become better acquainted with the personalities in the paper. For instance, why not have a series of articles telling about these people, who they are and where they came from. I think we all know about Mike Gold and that is why he is so close to us. But even so we could stand a real life story of Mike in our paper. It would make good reading—and it makes us proud to be able to point to a talented man like that and say "he is ours."

I am for more real life stories in the Daily Worker anyhow. Let's personalize the paper more.

Sincerely,

EVELYN TALLMAN

M. S.

M. S.

M. S.

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The Readers Speak Up

Black Sea Fighters



A scene from the magnificent new Soviet documentary film which is now in its second week at the Stanley Theatre.

his anti-Semitism and chauvinism. A really "big" person according to Forsythe would overlook this prejudice and see only the great writer. I regretted I was one of those who could not feel any love for Wolfe. There are many people who despise themselves of race hatred in the process of "growing up." But there are degrees of intolerance. I am still skeptical of the road Wolfe would have finally taken had he lived a normal life-span.

Re "This Land is Mine" which seems to be a really sincere and forthright expression of anti-fascist Hollywood. I think Joy Davidman is way off the beam.

The audience was deeply moved by the film, especially the last scenes which everyone applauded vigorously.

I am all for the "moving camera" and the truth being expressed with effective technique. But even without it, the truth is rare and welcome.

We should commend its director, Jean Renoir, who made so many films, (the "Marcelline" during the "People's Front" in France and hope he will stay in there fighting for the people's cause. I'd even nominate him for director for "The Fall of Paris."

Fraternally,

MARTHA HAUSER

Says Platt Erred On 'Boy From Stalingrad'

Dear Editor:

I have read David Platt's column with a great deal of pleasure and information, and have had confidence in his critical judgment in the field of the film, but I cannot help feeling that as regards the "Boy from Stalingrad," he has more than allowed his political sympathies to influence his critical judgment.

I saw the "Boy from Stalingrad" and consider it a better grade B picture in all honesty, as presented in the column of July 10th. Granting at the outset that the political message of the film is a true and honest portrayal of the position of the Soviet Union today, we must nevertheless point out some of the shortcomings of the film.

It is, in our opinion, a Hollywood watered-down version of what a Soviet film really is. The unconvincing settings throughout the picture of what is supposed to be Soviet Russia, the lack of that third dimensional quality to the scenes and acting that makes for realism, the unconvincing acting of the children trying to "act big," the mature utterance of mature and serious political ideas by immature children, the total absence of adult Russian men and women in this "never-never" land of the Soviets, all make the film a second rate one.

A Marxist movie critic should not allow a confusion to exist between the political message of the film and the successful or unsuccessful presentation of that message in the film. Intellectual honesty still is the cornerstone of all true art.

M. M.

M. M.

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M. M.

Tired of the Hot Jazz Controversy

Dear Editor:

Personally I am sick and tired of this silly arguing on the subject of Hot Jazz. Why do people get so darned excited about this issue and remain so apathetic on more important ones? Maybe Mike Gold pulled a boner in writing like he did about Frank Sinatra (you don't call a guy pimply just because you don't like his music.) But why in the name of heaven does the discussion have to go on forever. The question never will be resolved. I think it ought to be left to the Hot Jazz fans to enjoy their preference and the classical music lovers theirs—and if some like both, well they can still have a good time too.

But don't get me wrong—I like controversies, real ones. I think the exchange between Mike Gold and Samuel Putnam on Citizen Tom Paine was real interesting and it made a lot of people read the book. I think it is good too that they are discussing this new book by Carl Orff "White Face." And I hope it will be read by a lot of the readers and discussed in the page still more because its subject is important.

Fraternally,

SARAH GARY.

With best wishes,

NATHAN TREVOR.

100th Performance for 'Three's a Family'

John Golden's production of the musical "Three's a Family," which has been playing at the Longacre Theatre since May 5th, has passed its 100th performance this evening.

The play, which is the first to be produced by its authors, Phoebe and Henry Ephron, has demonstrated that it is not the first 100 performances that are the hardest, but merely the first 85 or so. During the first eight weeks of the run, the play attracted only moderately large audiences, but these spectators apparently spread the word of the play's entertaining qualities by word of mouth, for it has been attracting capacity audiences during the last four weeks.

6th Week for 'Stage Door Canteen'

"Stage Door Canteen" is in its sixth week at the Capitol Theatre, with Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra providing the "In Person" part of the show. Theatre officials expect to hold it at least eight weeks. M-G-M's technicolor musical comedy "Barry Was A Lady," with Red Skelton, Gene Kelly and Lucille Ball, is tentatively scheduled to open at the Capitol on August 19, with Horace Heidt's Orchestra and stars presenting the "In Person" show.

New War Tune

New York's Tin Pan Alley is evincing great interest in a new novelty war tune just published by Mutual Music. The tune, written by Leo Talent, is the first song slanted towards women's efforts in the war. "Everything Does When the Whistle Blows."

Harry Richman at Loew's State

Harry Richman, stage, radio and screen star, headlines the stage show now at Loew's State Theatre. Other stars on the vaudeville bill include The Three Suns, musical trio; Mary Raye and Naldi, dancers; Low, Hite & Stanley, comics; the Amazing Mr. Ballantine, comic magician; and the Fredyns, acrobats.

The film is "The Youngest Profession," MGM comedy of the problems of autograph hunters, with Virginia Wiedler, Edward Arnold, and John Carroll.

John Golden is now offering for a limited period of two weeks at the Martin Beck Theatre, under the title of "The Army Play by Play," the five prize-winning one-act plays in his contest among men of the armed forces. Above is a dramatic moment from "Mail Call," one of the prize plays. All proceeds go to the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

Film Front

by DAVID PLATT

Last week Herman Shumlin asked Warner Brothers to buy the screen rights to Howard Fast's "Citizen Tom Paine," one of the most important books of the year, for him to direct. . . . Warner will not make the film. . . . a few days ago Frank Tuttle, the well known Hollywood director closed a deal with Fast and his publishers for the movie rights and John Bright, scenarist-author of "Brooklyn USA" and Fast have gone to Hollywood to work on the screenplay with director Tuttle. . . . a great motion picture is in the making. . . .

Film audiences can't be kidded any more, Jack L. Warner, executive producer of Warner Brothers told reporters the other day. . . . today's moviegoers are way ahead of most of the films coming out of Hollywood, he said. . . . "audiences want steak not bologna." . . . Warner Brothers will never go back to "grinding out hokum," the producer of "Mission to Moscow" and "Action in the North Atlantic" declared. . . . he believes that the level of audience appreciation has risen "at least 1,000 per cent" in the past few years. . . .

Warner films during the past ten years have helped to build this great new audience which has grown tremendously in size since the war. . . . unfortunately there are still a few powerful business-as-usual producers at other studios who feel that the level of audience appreciation has remained the same over the years, who want to continue feeding the public ever increasing amounts of bologna. . . .

A week or so ago Neil Agnew, General Sales Manager of Paramount Pictures announced that his studio would concentrate on "super-escapist" pictures in technicolor. . . . so the war is over as far as Paramount is concerned. . . . the most important Paramount films for the coming season will be super-escapist not win-the-war films. . . . colored bologna not plain steak. . . .

Neil Agnew's studio does not speak for progressive, win-the-war Hollywood. . . . there is a studio that does. . . . If the screen has found its tongue in the war, a large part of the credit belongs to the Warner Brothers whose patriotic cycle of features and shorts has done so much for the morale and understanding of the civilian and fighting forces. . . .

Warner are committed to the uncompromising win-the-war program of the Commander-in-Chief. . . . Says Jack Warner: "Even if all of our film, because of its topical nature winds up as so much celluloid after peace has been written, that's the cheapest loss we can take, if loss it may be called." . . . He cited the case of "Mission to Moscow" . . . "whether it will pay off or not is beside the point. . . . although it so happens we'll come out all right. . . . but if it serves the purpose of now to cement closer ties with a worthy ally such as Russia, is a \$1,500,000 production investment too much? It's nothing."

The most important films coming out of Warner studio in line with this patriotic feeling of responsibility to the nation, are of course the war films. . . . "Air Force," "Edge of Darkness," "Action in the North Atlantic," "Casablanca," "Mission to Moscow" and all the other great Warner films are paying off at the box-office because they represent the finest effort of the company. . . . many of the war films of the other companies have been rejected by the moviegoers because of fiddling around with a big theme.

Hollywood and the whole country would benefit if some of the other movie producers had more of the win-the-war spirit of the Warner Brothers in their make-up. . . . New York hears that McCormick and Patterson offered \$15,000,000 for the Blue Network (Station WJZ) . . . the Federal Communications Commission said no. . . . if these two appeasers ever got control of this powerful network, it would prolong the war ten years. . . .

McCormick has also been trying to get a foothold in the motion picture industry for his anti-war propaganda. . . . not very successful in this, he has apparently set out to wreck the movie industry. . . . recently he sent Marjorie Winn, a willing tool, to the coast for material for a series of poison-pen articles against Hollywood. . . . these lurid stories are now appearing on page one of McCormick's Tribune and Cissie Patterson's Washington Times-Herald. . . . Radio Berlin will probably shortwave the series to all parts of the world in a day or two. . . . Vice is the Hearstian theme of the articles. . . . the sort of stuff found in lairish publications. . . . Hollywood "destroys 300 young, beautiful but dumb butterflies who fly to the motion picture centre for fame and fortune" . . . they are taken in tow by "while-slavers" in "long, sleek automobiles" beamed up and drugged. . . . finally their "broken bodies" are "thrown to the Philippines." . . .

Casting slurs and creating prejudice against one of our allies is of course part of the McCormick plan to wreck the war effort as well as the movie industry. . . . All Hollywood is up in arms against this filthy Nazi attack. . . .

To date Film Front has received \$82.00 in the fund drive competition. . . . where are all those contributions from Film Front readers in Philadelphia? . . .

Soldier Show On Broadway

Under the title of "The Army Play by Play," and as a benefit for the Army Emergency Relief Fund, the five prize-winners of John Golden's Soldiers' One-Act Play-writing Contest are being put on for the general public at the Martin Beck Theatre in New York for a limited two-week engagement which began last night.

The playwriting contest was originally sponsored by John Golden, the well-known theatrical producer, and the second Service Command of the Army, in order to find suitable sketches for soldiers to put on in camps for their own entertainment. Scripts numbering 115 from almost every camp and army post in the country came in.

The five prize winners were thought to be such good dramatic expressions of Army life by men from the Army's rank and file that they were presented in New York in June by a cast of soldiers for a single extraordinary performance which netted over \$100,000 for the Soldiers and Sailors Club.

"Salute to Youth"

Berry Kroeger, NBC narrator of "Salute to Youth," has joined the cast of "The Thin Man," and is also featured in the United Press recorded dramatizations of the activities of their foreign correspondent's reports. Kroeger plays the role of UP's leading Russian reporter, Henry Shapiro, and in the course of his acting for UP, Berry has fought (on radio) on every battle front of the world.

Harry James Fans Admire His Photo

Talk about fan-dom. The Moss Photo Service of New York reports that the cigarette company that sponsors Harry James and his Music Makers, has given away 3,000,000 photos of Harry James during the last nine months. 250,000 were just ordered for the month of September. One youngster, from all indications, the No. 1 Harry James admirer, firmly and very nicely asked for exactly 2,809 picture of the maestro so that he could paper the wall of his room.

MOTION PICTURES

"Magnificent, unforgettable."—Herald Tribune
BLACK SEA FIGHTERS
FREDRIC MARCH STANLEY SLICK

IRVING Place No. 14th St.
AIR COOLED
Hold Over . . . Soviet Film
Russian Musical Story
"FAGLIACCI"—R. Taylor
Plus "Gay Parisian"—Fella Squad

THE STAGE

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"
—ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER

HARRY BANNISTER—MARSH KIRKLAND
269 SEATS at \$1.10
EMPIRE, 8th Ave at 42 St. Air-Conditioned
Ergs. 1:30. Main, WED. and SAT., 2:30



On With the War

THE war continues. That was Marshal Badoglio's phrase on the Sunday of Mussolini's downfall. We have given the Rome government ten days time to accept an honorable peace. It is now the turn of the Allies to say: "The war continues."

Not only does the war continue, but this is the moment to accelerate the war from many directions. By air, but also by land and sea, it is time to reach the mainland of Italy itself, especially the north. It is also time to hit at the Axis from the British Isles, as the Red Army maintains its relentless pressure on Orel. For just as a landing in Italy would give us several approaches into France, so a landing across the English Channel would make easier the indispensable campaign in Lombardy and the Piedmont.

What has happened in these ten days? Our readers will recall our very first editorial in which we said that the only real function of the Badoglio government was to surrender unconditionally. This was in fact the heart of Churchill's speech that same day. It was President Roosevelt's view also, and it coincided completely with the initial demands of the Italian masses, already then in motion. A break with the Axis, immediate peace negotiations—these were the demands of the five-party coalition which so heroically came forward to lead the Italian people.

Some newspapers and personalities tried to make the prime question a matter of the Italian King's mentality, or the character of his marshal. In our view, this issue was false. The immediate problem was one of bringing about the speediest capitulation of Italian armed forces, no matter from whom.

The future would be molded by the march of events, especially the march of the Italian people in motion. Italy's future would be assured by the principle which all the United Nations have adopted: the right of each nation to determine its own forms of government once fascism has been defeated. And in this respect, it may be remarked in passing, our Veteran Commander was way off the beam in his article in Sunday's paper. He might well have profited from a thorough reading of the Daily Worker.

By the middle of the week, Badoglio's delay was clearly assisting the Nazis only. They occupied the Trieste region and were improving their positions everywhere else. Once again, the aims of the Allies and the Italian people were the same. Very significantly, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's offer of terms was received with enthusiasm in Milan, Turin and other cities, and widely reprinted by the coalition of the five democratic parties. The radio Milano Libertà spoke directly to Badoglio, warning that if the will of the Italian people was not heeded, they would open the gates to the Allied armies.

Over the weekend, it has become clear that the Rome government defies both the Allies and the Italian nation. It is not surprising that the Leghorn underground radio calls Badoglio a "traitor" and urges the most active resistance against the Germans in the Po valley. A new and more critical phase of the Italian crisis has now been reached.

For the Allies, as well as the Italian people, the moment has come for stronger measures to crack the Axis wide open, to knock Italy out of the war, and get going against Hitler. This will involve direct collaboration between the Allied command and those forces within Italy who see eye to eye with us. Our aim must be: to remove Italy as an obstacle to the war against Germany, to rally the Italian people on our side against their only enemies: Hitler and those who serve him.

What Is Biddle Up To?

IT IS happy news for all the United Nations that the French Committee of National Liberation has worked out "unification of all French armed forces."

Saturday's announcement to that effect, which went beyond the armed forces and dealt with a business-like arrangement on political matters as well, establishes a unity within that committee which is much to be desired.

We cannot doubt but that the quickened events in the war, notably in Italy, have had their weight with the French leaders in bringing them to such a wise and welcome decision.

No one can question for a moment that the French Committee of National Liberation is the true representatives of the French people in their war against the invader. All patriotic Gallic groups are affiliated to the organization headed by DeGaulle and Giraud. The underground is closely allied with it and is acting under its direction.

The solidarity which now exists within the committee will have its rapid and healthful fruits inside oppressed France. We hope that what the committee has done will be the occasion for immediate and full recognition of that body by the United Nations—and specifically by the United States.

Such recognition would be of immense value in our onslaught against Hitlerism. It is what the American people want, and what they now have every reason to expect will be speedily done.

French Solidarity

WHO is Attorney General Francis Biddle working for? Is he serving the nation's war effort or those who seek to disrupt it?

This question suggests itself in the light of his ruling holding that a minority group in any plant can petition for a strike vote under Smith-Connally Act procedure.

The test case brought before Biddle illustrates the situation perfectly. John L. Lewis with only a handful of agents at the Springfield, Ill., Allis-Chalmers plant, unable to undermine the CIO's contract through regular procedure provided under the Wagner Act, is petitioning for a strike vote. His purpose, as obvious as it was in the coal strike, is to split the workers and disrupt production by throwing the plant's workers into a fever of strike agitation. Biddle ruled that Lewis or any other disruptor of his stripe, can do this.

Biddle's masterpiece of legal stretch-out flays in the face of common sense, undermines the Wagner Act and stabs at the war needs, especially at this hour of decisive events. No wonder, Congressman Smith, author of the bill, rushes to endorse the Biddle ruling.

When enactment of the Smith-Connally Act became a fact, labor, especially through President Philip Murray of the CIO, assured the country that the unions will hold to their no-strike pledge and will not allow the provocative sections of the law to veer labor from its course. In giving this assurance Murray was fully cognizant of the difficulties in the fact that workers are often drawn into work stoppages because of justified grievances and mounting prices.

On top of this difficulty comes Biddle's ruling giving the green light to the Lewises for further strike provocations and putting a legal stamp upon it.

Such ruling is at cross purposes with America's win-the-war program. It must not stand. The President should see that it leads only to another crisis in labor relations and production. Immediate steps must be taken to nullify it. In the meantime, where such strike provocation is attempted, workers should stand pat on their no-strike pledge and rebuff every maneuver.

Latin-American Labor Votes To Join Anglo-Soviet Body

(Cable to Allied Labor News)
HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The executive council of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, meeting here this week, stressed the need for international labor cooperation to force the complete destruction of world fascism, called for a conference of world labor and voted to affiliate to the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee.

Other resolutions called for an investigation of the possibilities for Puerto Rican independence, and pledged, in the name of 4,000,000 CTAL members in 14 countries, that "thousands of Latin American workers stand ready to serve at the battle-fronts."

TOLEDANO CITES PROGRAM
CTAL President Vicente Toledano announced plans for the creation of national centers to propagate the principles of the Atlantic Charter "which represent peace and justice for America and the world."

He listed the following four-point program for the duration of the war: "1) Increase in production; 2) No strikes and arbitration of all labor disputes; 3) Fight the fifth column and the Falange; 4) Unity of all national groups to win the war."

The post-war aim of Latin American labor, he said, is "the elimination of unemployment, low wages, slums, insecurity, illiteracy and discrimination because of race or sex."

Declaring that the CTAL will work with industrialists to form an economic plan to win the war, Toledano added: "We are eager to continue such national unity after the war and participate in the stabilization of peace and harmony all over the world."

Indicating the growing influence of the CTAL, greetings were received from U. S. Vice-President Wallace, Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, A. E. Monk, secretary of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, N. M. Joshi,

secretary of the All-India Trades Union Congress, President Avila Camacho of Mexico, and Dmitri Salikin, Soviet charge d'affaires here. The CIO was represented by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee. Citrine's greeting is regarded as especially significant, since it marked the first official recognition of the CTAL by the TUC.

Cuban President Batista welcomed the delegates to his country, saying: "The CTAL represents the highest and most genuine ideals of labor."

Writing in Spanish, Vice-President Wallace wired the CTAL:

"The assembly of the Confederation of Latin American Workers has very special significance at the present time. It shows that the solidarity of the American peoples is not a myth, a mere agreement of governments, but a living reality."

"It shows also that there exists a clear consciousness of the duties and rights which the present situation imposes upon the men and women of America in general and the working classes in particular."

"Although my official duties do not allow me to attend your meeting, I wish this message, through you, to reach the laboring people of your countries. I remember vividly the generosity with which I was received in those countries I recently visited."

"Until victory is achieved, the working classes should maintain the spirit of voluntary and conscious discipline which, in many cases, has led them to abandon temporarily their just demands to secure maximum production results."

"I am sure that this spirit of sacrifice will bring greater unity in the working class which will facilitate, with the victory over fascism, the collective progress of the peoples of America."

"Such progress will rest fundamentally upon a living standard

which will allow material well being for every one. Labor's contribution of ideas for post-war planning is a fundamental necessity. The meeting which you are now attending will undoubtedly be the forerunner of many more, leading to the realization of the 'Century of the Common Man.'"

ALLIED LEADERS GREETINGS

Regretting that "circumstances prevent the attendance of British representatives," Citrine cabled:

"Please convey our fraternal greetings to your great conference."

N. M. Joshi cabled: "The All-India Trades Union Congress sends warm fraternal greetings. We wish you success in striving for victory over the Axis and for permanent international peace."

President Camacho wrote Toledano: "I beg you to relay my sincere hopes that success will crown your efforts, and my complete faith in the democratic loyalty of all your members to cooperate for the triumph of equality, progress and true social justice over Nazi-fascist infamy."

Attending a CTAL meeting for the first time were official delegates from the General Confederation of Workers and the Federation of Free Workers of Puerto Rico, and the Federation of Workers of the Dominican Republic, which previously had not been allowed to maintain connections with organizations outside the country.

Among other delegates who attended was Aurelio Alcoba, general secretary of the Confederation of Bolivian Workers, recently released from jail.

Toledano will tour Cuba at the end of the council's session at the invitation of the Confederation of Cuban Workers and will also visit Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. The council session closes on Sunday with a huge rally at the National Theater.

Mayor, Negro Leaders, Act in Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

The statement declared:

"The rioting which took place in Harlem Sunday night must not be allowed to recur. The Greater New York Industrial Union Council calls upon all of its affiliated unions and every one of their members to place themselves at the disposal of the Mayor and his Committee and to do everything within their power to stop all rumor mongering and prevent any provocations."

"We are calling upon every available Negro member of the CIO throughout the City to help Mayor LaGuardia's exemplary and highly commendable efforts to rally all the people of the city to a disciplined and calm attempt to isolate last night's disturbance and prevent it from recurring."

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, through George Marshall, praised the effective leadership of Mr. LaGuardia and the police of New York in the following wire sent yesterday to the Mayor:

"Commend your and your police for your fair and effective leadership following the Harlem disorders. Approve particularly your cooperative action with such outstanding Negro leaders as Dr. Max Yergan and Ferdinand Smith to prevent spread of the violence. Urge that you form committee of New York leaders to assist you in preventing further outbreaks. Assure you of our fullest support."

COMMEND MAYOR

In a statement issued last night, Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, placed the full resources of the organization behind Mayor LaGuardia in "his commendable effort to fight against discrimination."

Mr. Connolly said: "Representative Vito Marcantonio, chairman of our party and author of the anti-poll tax bill passed in the House, is sticking to his post in Harlem today, bending every effort to bring about order in his community."

"Congressman Marcantonio has asked me to urge citizens of our city to remain cool and to support every effort of the mayor in the maintenance of order."

LA GUARDIA BROADCASTS

Shortly before 1 o'clock Monday morning Mayor LaGuardia went on the air over stations WOR and ABC in an appeal to the people of Harlem to cooperate with the authorities in clearing certain streets of milling crowds and to explain the

situation that had made necessary reinforcements.

The mayor interrupted his radio broadcast to introduce Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress and director of the Council on African Affairs, and Ferdinand Smith, vice-president of the National Maritime Union. The latter strongly supported LaGuardia in his appeal.

LaGuardia went on the air again at 9:50 a.m. over stations WOR, WABC, WEAP, WJZ, WJEN, WMCA, WNEV and WQXR. In this speech he again urged "complete cooperation today and tonight and until order is completely restored." He reiterated that what had occurred was "not a race riot."

Recruiting of Harlem citizens as part of a Civilian Committee of 1,500 for patrol duty began last night at the 28th Police precinct on West 123rd St. Many Negro trade unionists were understood to have volunteered their services to help the city authorities maintain order.

The plan for Civilian patrol duty was decided upon at a conference held late in the afternoon which included Mayor LaGuardia, Maj. Gen. William A. Terry, commander of the Second Service, Command of this area, Police Commissioner Valentine and Parole Commissioner Samuel Battle, Dr. Max Yergan, Walter White and a number of other civic leaders.

Commissioner Battle, a Negro, who succeeded the late Lou Gehrig on the Parole Board, was authorized to accept services of Negro citizens recommended by trade unions, civic organizations and churches in Harlem.

FOUR HOUR SHIFT

Their job, it was explained, will be to patrol the Harlem area along with police officers and members of the city patrol. They will be provided with clubs, helmets and arm bands. They will be on four-hour shifts of patrol duty and they will assist in maintaining order and help in the enforcement of the 10:30 P. M. curfew.

Clifford T. McAvoy, former Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare and now Legislative Director of the New York CIO Industrial Union Council, is in charge of recruiting CIO members for civilian patrol duty.

Throughout the day five sound trucks owned by the New York city radio station, WNYC, toured Harlem. They made regular five-minute stops at street corners where speakers appealed for the maintenance of order. Dr. Yergan, Walter White and Ed Strong, the latter Execu-

tive Secretary of the National Negro Congress, were among those who addressed the assemblies.

While declaring that the residents of Harlem had just grievances arising out of discrimination on jobs, excessive prices, high rents, etc., they nevertheless emphasized the fact that redress of these grievances would have to be obtained in orderly fashion, and that incidents such as those which broke out Sunday night constituted the worst possible course of action.

The incident that touched off the Harlem events was the reported rough handling of a 33-year-old woman, Miss Marjorie White, of 258 W. 127th St., by Patrolman James Collins in the lobby of the Hotel Braddock, 272 W. 126th St. According to the police, Collins was asked to make the arrest by hotel manager Harry Wagner.

Police charged that Pvt. Robert Bandy, a 26-year-old Negro soldier attached to the 70th Military Police battalion stationed in Jersey City and on leave, sought to interfere with Collins. Their version was that the youthful soldier took the club from the policeman and struck him. Collins, it is admitted, then drew his revolver and shot the Negro private.

Bandy was then taken to Sydenham Hospital nearby, suffering from what was yesterday reported to be a flesh wound. A crowd of more than 1,000, aroused by rumors that the soldier had been killed, followed the ambulance to the hospital and remained outside throughout a good portion of the night.

CONGREGATE IN STREETS

Trouble broke out shortly thereafter when small groups began to congregate along the various thoroughfares of Harlem.

While no organized attempts to incite violence were visible, disorders soon broke out. Store windows were smashed and merchandise pilfered. Youths were conspicuous in these activities.

In some places bottles were thrown but at no time did the disorders seem to take on a racial character.

Despite repeated pleas from Mayor LaGuardia and various Negro community leaders, the crowds continued to throng the streets during the early hours of Monday morning. Meanwhile, police reserves had been called in from all sections of the city until an estimated 7,000 officers were on hand.

Negro and white military police from Governors Island and Fort Jay were also called in and all uniformed men were removed from Harlem.

However, ignoring exhortations of Negro civic leaders and police efforts, small groups continued looting. The great mass of Harlem residents, however, took no part in this and returned to their homes. Clashes with looters were responsible for the shootings for the four Negroes who were killed early Monday morning.

Eighty Avenue, from 126th to 125th St., a shopping center, was virtually wrecked, with plate glass debris strewn over the sidewalks and store shelves stripped.

Not racial feeling, but resentment against high prices and discrimination motivated much of the violence toward the stores, according to Harlem observers.

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

Progress of Production Committees

Nearly 5,000,000 workers, or nearly one-third of all workers, are now in plants with labor-management production committees. Latest report, appearing in "The Labor-Management News," a new weekly organ of the War Production Drive, says that 2,246 such committees have been established. The aim of the rejuvenated drive is to build 5,000 such committees by the end of the year.

Reason these committees are being pushed again is that next winter's production schedules call for 40 per cent more munitions per month than are now being turned out. The closest labor-management cooperation is needed if the goals are to be met.

A year ago less than 1,000 plants were covered by these joint production committees and only about 2,000,000 workers (See our Labor and the War, p. 89).

But now there are more than two million workers alone in two industries covered by the committees. The shipbuilding industry has over a million workers represented and the ship parts and ordnance industry another million.

At least 75 per cent of the workers in committee-covered plants are trade union members, the largest number in the CIO.

Although many of the committees, where there are strong unions functioning, are giving a good account of themselves, others have clearly been nothing more than "window dressing." This charge is made against certain companies in the steel industry by Philip Murray as president of the United Steelworkers. He says that in some cases they have been used to cover up mismanagement and inefficiency, and urges that "they be put into working clothes" if they are to help in turning out the two million extra tons of steel called for in the next six months.

Others have estimated that effective cooperation between labor and management has been achieved in about a fifth of the plants where such committees have been established. E. C. Robbins, writing in the "Harvard Business Review" (Summer, 1943) admits that some of the committees "were little more than window dressing. . . . The easy way out was to give nominal acceptance to the idea but to do little or nothing after a skeleton organization had been set up."

BRITISH EXAMPLE

In the recent effort to stimulate all the committees to greater efforts, War Production Drive Headquarters sent to all of them copies of an issue of "Labor and Industry in Britain," published by the British Information Services in this country. The issue contained a feature article on "Labor-Management Committees at Work in Great Britain."

This article consisted of a summary of the report on war production of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Britain. It stated that some 550 plants in the British metal industry had joint production committees. As a result of their work and the energy of the union, "enormous advances have been made" in the field of war production.

A similar report on the British situation is contained in the new LRA pamphlet, "British Workers in the War," by Kuczyński and Heinemann, to be published this month. More than 2,000 British factories of all kinds, employing 150 or more workers each, have established joint production committees.

LABOR PROPOSALS

When Donald Nelson and other War Production Board officials recently complained of the lag in war production, the "Labor Herald," California CIO paper, pointed out that this was partly due to failure of the WPB to make the production committees effectively functioning bodies.

It recalled that the CIO last spring had submitted to Nelson a detailed program for making these committees produce results. The essence of this plan was that employers and workers in a plant should each choose their own representatives and that "WPB officially assign these representatives to the plant committee, giving it official status as an advisory body to the WPB. It was also proposed that a definite set of functions should be assigned the committees and that these be outlined in a written agreement between management and labor in the plant."

This CIO plan for revamping the vitally important committees is still ignored by the WPB.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

August 3, 1938

TOPEKA, KANSAS—Early returns from the Kansas primary election tonight placed "Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, labeled the 'Jayhawk Nazi,' a poor third in the contest for Republican senatorial nomination.

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union today chalked up another airplane record, in line with Stalin's encouragement to Soviet aviators, to "fly higher, faster, and farther than anyone else." Pilot Fedosayev upset the previous record by flying to an altitude of 27,555 feet.

ANDRE MARTY, French Communist and a leader of the International Brigade, in an interview in Spain with the Daily Worker, gave this message to the American people, "I have said to the volunteers from across the seas, to your brothers! Noble sons of the great American people, noble sons of Jefferson and Lincoln, noble fighters for liberty, I salute you in the name of all our volunteers. You now enter the struggle of the volunteers for liberty. One hundred and fifty years ago, Frenchmen went to America to fight for the cause of liberty in your country. Now, you, too, have come here to fight for the liberty of the people of the whole world. You are truly disciples of Jefferson and Lincoln."

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